The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,321.—VOL. LXIII. MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, corner of Crown and Foveaux streets, Surry Hills, the wife of G. A. Gee, of a daughter.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, Ballina, Richmond River Heads, Mrs. F. J. Eaton, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, 11, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, the wife of Mr. F. W. Cook, of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, 338, Pitt-street, the wife of John White, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, 160, Sussex-street, Mrs. A. J. Vandenburgh, of a daughter, prematurely, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th instant, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. George Alfred Houghton, of Wagga Wagga, to Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. James Hoban, of Bathurst. Dunedin papers please copy.

On the 17th instant, by special license, at the Parsonage, Woollcomooloo, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, LL.D., Wm. Robinson, Esq., gentleman, of Sydney, second son of the late James Robinson, Esq., merchant, of Middlesbrough-on-Tees, Yorkshire, England, to Lucy Buchanan Millett, eldest daughter of William Millett, farmer, Logan River, Queensland, and niece of the late Bishop Broughton, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the evening of Friday, the 16th instant, at Newtown, Mrs. Mariana Buckwell, relict of the late William Bucknell, Esq., aged 83 years.

On the 17th instant, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. W. L. Harris, Redfern-street, Redfern, H. W. Watson, professor of music, of consumption, in the 50th year of his age.

On the 17th instant, at his residence, No. 35, King-street, Mr. Joseph Henry Rose, cutler, aged 53 years, an old and much respected resident of King-street.

On the 18th instant, at his residence, 120, Cleveland-terrace, Buckingham-street, of paralysis, James Gillespie, Esq., J.P., late of Collingwood Lodge, Liverpool, N.S.W., in the 80th year of his age.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S.S. CITY OF ADELAIDE, 2033 tons, David Walker, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 1 o'clock p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER. This steamship has been fitted expressly for this mail service. The ventilation is so arranged that the side ports in each cabin can be kept open during the voyage. The greater number of the staterooms are fitted with two berths only. Right special staterooms for families have a single and double bed in each. There is also a ladies' sitting-room, plunge and shower baths for ladies, and also for gentlemen. The after part of the saloon is arranged as a sitting and concert room, having a piano. An experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel.

A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past fifteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Balclutha, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30; and Rangatira, Saturday afternoon, at 1. Fares: Saloon, £4; return ticket, £6 10s.

TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer, early.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Coonambra, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller Forest, forwarded per Collaroy, to-night.

TO BRISBANE.—Queensland, Friday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Queensland, Friday afternoon, at 5.

TO GLADSTONE.—Queensland, Friday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Queensland, Friday afternoon, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Monday, 10th July.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland, after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REDUCED FARES to MELBOURNE.

On and after this date the following reduced Fares will be charged by this Company's Steamships to Melbourne:—

Saloon	..	.. £4 0 0
Return ticket	..	.. 6 10 0

F. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, 15th June.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Tuesday, at 9.

For MANNING RIVER direct, the FIRE KING, THIS DAY, Monday, at noon. No cargo received after 11.

To MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, taking cargo for Nambucca and Bellinger River, to be transhipped, the DIAMANTINA, forty-eight hours after arrival.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Sussex-street.

C. AND N. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP NEW ENGLAND for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW at 9 p.m.

Offices—Commercial Wharf. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12.4.
Fares—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

STEAM FOR AUCKLAND.

The fast and favourite steamship
HERO,
850 tons register, 300 horse-power,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

Goods received free of wharfage.

For freight or passage, apply to
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:—

YOU YANGS,
on SATURDAY, June 24th,
at 1 o'clock p.m.

From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf.

THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.

RETURN TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

NOTICE.—No goods will be received after 11 a.m. on the day of sailing.

WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

THE MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following Steamer, viz.,

S. S. DANDENONG,
THIS DAY (Monday), June 19th,
at 6 p.m.

FARES:

Saloon	16s.
Steerage	8s.

NOTICE.—No cargo received after 3 p.m. on THIS THE DAY of SAILING.

WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

ILLAWARRA. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 11.
John Penn, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLIADULLA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 11.
KIAMA.—John Penn, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—John Penn, WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THURSDAY, 29th instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS DAILY calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville or Tarban, Ryde, Kirnington, Newington, Subiaco.

From King-street, 7, 9, 11: 1, 3, 5; to Ryde, 6.15; extra to Hunter's Hill and Tarban, 4.15 p.m., Saturday excepted.

From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11: 1, 3, 5.

ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

First-class omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey passengers to and from the steamers to the Park or Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship
OMEO
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 24th instant, via Bluff.

Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at Eden, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 11 a.m.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The splendid new A1 clipper ship
R A J A H,
1258 tons register, Archibald Halliday, commander, having a large portion of her cargo already engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

Wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight apply to the Captain, on board; or to
I. LARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

The WARWICK,
A 1, 21 years, 1005 tons.

This magnificent clipper ship, having all her dead weight engaged, will have quick dispatch.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain SKINNER; to
J. R. CATTELL and CO.; or to
R. TOWNS and CO.

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

FOR LONDON.

In time for the November Wool Sales.

The celebrated China clipper ship
NORTHAMPTON,
A1 at Lloyd's for 16 years, 1161 tons register,
Captain William Barclay,
is now on the berth for London, and having already a considerable portion of her freight engaged, will have quick dispatch.

It is intended to dispatch the Northampton on or about the 1st August; and having made the passage from the Downs in eighty days, it is certain she will reach London in time for the November Wool Sales, and therefore offers a favourable opportunity for shippers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.; or
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

Wool received at Chester and Co.'s Stores.

FOR LONDON,
The WINDSOR CASTLE.

This fine A1 for 15 years clipper ship will be dispatched about 30th June. Has splendid accommodation for saloon and intermediate passengers.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The clipper ship NEVILLE will be dispatched about the 24th instant.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE,
Apply to DANIELL, KING, and CO.,
10, O'Connell-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.—The clipper barque CECILE AND MARIE will be dispatched about the 28th instant. Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., 4, O'Connell-street.

FOR HONGKONG, via CLEVELAND BAY.

The clipper ship
O N W A R D,
William Whyte, commander,
will be dispatched on the 25th instant.

For freight or passage apply to Captain WHYTE, on board; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

FOR NOUMEA NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine fast sailing barque LION, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will dispatched as above, on TUESDAY next, 20th instant.

For passage only apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, direct.—The clipper brig SCOTSMAN, 231 tons register, George Hamilton, master, will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONOLULU, via NEWCASTLE.—The LADY BOWEN, 892 tons register, now lying in SYDNEY HARBOUR, will sail for the above ports in a FEW DAYS.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LEVUKA, TAVIUNA, and SAVU SAVU, FIJI.—The clipper barque NORMAN will be dispatched for the above ports in a few days. Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers.

For freight or passage, apply on board at Campbell's Wharf; or to
T. and J. SKINNER, Agents, 15, Macquarie-place.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS FOR AUCKLAND.

KATE, Captain M'Kinnon, five days after arrival.
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st July.
ALICE CAMERON, Captain Carter, 16th July.
GOODS RECEIVED FOR THIS LINE FREE OF WHARFAGE.

For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BROADSOUND and CLEVELAND BAY.—The regular trader JANE sails THIS DAY. For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT DENISON and CLEVELAND BAY.—The regular trader J. G. COLESON, Markham, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail about the end of the week. Freight or passage, apply to G. R. STEWART, Market Wharf.

MAY QUEEN, for BRISBANE and BAFFLE CREEK.—Clears and sails THIS DAY. Has room for a few passengers, for which immediate application is necessary, to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY Vessel for BRISBANE.—Schooner WEST HARTLEY clears on THURSDAY. For freight, apply to CAMPBELL and M'DONALD, Commercial Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

RICHMOND RIVER, BALLINA, CORAKI, and CASINO.—Steam Barque EXAMINER receives cargo on MONDAY; sails on MONDAY EVENING. Freight payable on shipment.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner HELEN, now receiving cargo. Wright's Wharf.

ELLEN for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd June. Victoria Wharf.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS, 300 to 500 tons, for Melbourne and New Zealand. S, King-street.

NEVILLE.—NOTICE.—Captain J. HEMSWORTH, of the ship Neville, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. DANIELL, KING, and CO., Agents.

SHIP ONWARD, from Hongkong.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Parbury's Wharf.

The ship will not be responsible for damage to goods after they are landed, and any impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees.

SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

BARQUE TUCK SING, from New York.—All ACCOUNTS against the above named vessel are to be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.

R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

THOMAS BARTON, write to your brother HUGH, Moke Creek, Otago, New Zealand. Important News.

MEETINGS.

BALMAIN REGATTA, 1871.

The Public MEETING advertised to be held in the School of Arts, Balmain, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, for the purpose of electing a Committee, &c., is POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 26th instant.

The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock p.m.

FRANCIS SPENCE.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Members will be held, at the principal office of the Society, New Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the nineteenth day of July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a Director in lieu of Professor John Smith, M.D., who has resigned.

Members desirous of becoming CANDIDATES for the vacant seat are required, by the provisions of By-law XXXIX., to give written notice of the same to the Board, or to the Secretary, at least THIRTY CLEAR DAYS BEFORE such meeting.

Dated at Sydney this 2nd day of June, 1871.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
General Secretary.

PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—A Special General MEETING of this Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 20th, 1871, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of Altering and Amending Rules.

By order of the Board,
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 1.

APPROPRIATION MEETINGS.

RESALE of the right to receive an advance of £300 will take place THIS MONDAY EVENING, June 19, at 9 o'clock sharp.

BALLOT, to appropriate the sum of £300, FREE OF INTEREST, will take place on FRIDAY, June 30, at 8 p.m. sharp.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS, to redeem £300 borrowed from this Society, is only TWO POUNDS SIX SHILLINGS, the lowest scale of any society in Sydney.

Persons desirous of joining this society can do so on Monday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock; no arrears of payment on entry. All new shares subscribed for will be entitled to participate in above appropriations.

H. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

Office, opposite School of Arts.

NO SURRENDER, No. 4, L. O. L.—A Royal Arch-Purple MEETING, in connection with this lodge, will be held in the Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, 19th instant, at 7.30 prompt.

By order of the W. M.,
R. DAVIS, Secretary.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The Brethren of Court Ancient City of Lincoln and the Officers and Brethren of the Order generally are respectfully invited to attend the REMOVAL of the above COURT to a room over Mr. Weeks's, at the corner of Newtown Road, Parramatta-street, TO-MORROW NIGHT, the 20th instant. N.B.—Entrance: Side door, Parramatta-street.

G. R. JACOBS, C.R.
JAMES SIMPSON, Treasurer.
E. BOWYER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS in the Estate of T. G. SAWKINS, deceased, are requested to attend a MEETING on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Office of Captain Shoobert, at the Exchange, to consider matters connected with the estate.

HOLDSWORTH and BROWN,
Solicitors for the Administratrix.

TAILORS' TRADE SOCIETY.—MEETING THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock prompt. JOHN HORAN, Sec.

PETERSHAM WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

A General MEETING of the members of this Institute will be held THIS EVENING at 7.30 p.m., in the Hall of the building, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee and Balance-sheet for the past half-year, and electing a Committee of Management and office bearers for the ensuing year.

H. B. LEE, } Honorary
E. W. MOLESWORTH, } Secretaries.

NO. 146, IRISH BLACK PRECEPTORY.—Special MEETING, TO-NIGHT, 7.30. Raising to Green.

LECTURES.

ORANGEISM, AND ITS SLANDERERS.

A LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. M'GIBBON, in the MASONIC HALL, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 19, 1871.

Lecture to commence at half-past 7.

Alderman GOOLD, the Worshipful Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Institution, New South Wales, will preside.

Admission, One Shilling.

THE FIRST of a COURSE of LECTURES will be delivered on TUESDAY next, June 20th, in the St. Barnabas Schoolroom, off Parramatta-street, by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH.

Subject: "THE TABERNACLE in the Wilderness; its Rites and Ceremonies;" illustrated by Dissolving Views, shown with the aid of the Oxy-hydrogen Limelight.

Admission, 1s each; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Proceeds in aid of the remaining debt for the recent alterations in the church.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—The forthcoming LECTURE, by Mr. J. V. LAVERS, on the above subject, is patronised by his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.B., Chief Justice, as well as by the COMMODORE of the Station, and OFFICERS of H. M. S. CLIO. JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq., M.D., has been kind enough to consent to take the chair at 8 o'clock precisely on TUESDAY next, at the Masonic Hall, York-street.

The attendance of Ladies, on this occasion, is respectfully solicited.

Mr. J. V. LAVERS'S LECTURE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Having this day received an order from the Admiralty to prepare a quantity of sheep by his patented process for H. M. S. Virago, within a week from this date, Mr. Lavers will feel obliged by those intending to hear his lecture to purchase tickets either of Mr. Mountcastle, Messrs. Elvy and Co., Messrs. Sands and Co., or at the door on the evening of the lecture, as he may be prevented from personally soliciting their support.

AUSTRALIAN ADVOCATE Office, 105, York-street, 17th June.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OCEAN-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Woollahra.

A TEA and PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Schoolroom, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at half-past 6 o'clock, to welcome the Rev. J. C. KIRBY, as Pastor of the Church.

The Revs. W. Slayter, J. Graham, S. C. Kent, T. Johnson, J. P. Sunderland, J. G. Fraser, T. Gainford, and O. Copeland will address the meeting.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WOOLLAHRA.—Mr. W. TEALE is a Candidate for the seat vacated by Mr. Samuel Thompson in the Woollahra Council, and requests the support of his friends and the ratepayers.

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. PETER'S.

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF ALDERMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following ratepayers of Cook's River Ward have been nominated for the office of Alderman in the said ward, in the above municipality, viz.:—

Mr. JOHN TANGELDER GORUS, of Cook's River, Photographer, proposed by Mr. F. Barden, of Cook's River, butcher; seconded by Mr. James Chisholm, of Cook's River, baker.

And Mr. JOSEPH NOBBS, of Cook's River, Gardener, proposed by Mr. Michael Gannon, of Cook's River, landholder; seconded by Mr. William Cooke, of Cook's River, licensed victualler.

And notice is hereby given, that an ELECTION for the said office of Alderman will be holden at the Council Chambers, St. Peters, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1871, commencing at 8 o'clock a.m., and terminating at 3 o'clock p.m.

G. A. TUCKER, Mayor and Returning-officer.
FREDK. KERNE, Council Clerk.

Municipal Council Chambers, St. Peters, June 17th, 1871.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d best quality.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.,
Brush and Mac Donnell, 326, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TEMPERANCE HALL, PITT-STREET, June 17th, 1871.

The Committee of the "New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, and for the Social, Moral, and Intellectual Elevation of the People" deem it desirable to publish the following extract from the Trust Deed.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, } Hon.
J. OSBORNE, } Secs.

THE MEANS BY WHICH THE ALLIANCE SEEKS TO ATTAIN ITS OBJECTS.

With regard to the first object, the Alliance believes that it will never be attained on any principle that sanctions the use of intoxicating liquors as ordinary beverages—and will therefore seek to disseminate the principles of entire Abstinence from those Liquors, by means of lectures, tracts, &c., and will require all its members to sign the following pledge:—

"I, the undersigned, do hereby agree that I will not use Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that I will not provide them as an article of entertainment, nor for persons in my employment; and that on all suitable ways I will discountenance their use throughout the community."

The other objects of the Alliance are sought to be attained by means of lectures on subjects of general interest, and in such ways as the circumstances of the society and the want of the times shall dictate.

THE ALLIANCE UNSECTARIAN AND NON-POLITICAL.

While believing that the success of every good effort must depend on Him from whom cometh "every good and perfect gift" and believing, too, that the politics of a country must ever be most important and interesting to its inhabitants, the Alliance also believe that to give a religious or political colouring to their society would either exclude many whose adherence they are desirous to secure, or be the means of promoting dissension rather than unity, and have therefore resolved that religious or political interests shall form no part of their public arrangements, though they sincerely hope that both will be promoted by the efforts of the above society.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ALLIANCE

is placed in the hands of the committee, to consist of ten members of the Alliance, inclusive of the secretaries (to be chosen annually by ballot out of thirty-two names selected by the retiring committee, previous to the day of balloting) and that if four of the committee deem a measure brought before any committee meeting inexpedient or contrary to the principles of the Alliance, the further consideration of the subject shall be adjourned for not less than two, nor more than four weeks; the majority at such second meeting to decide the matter.

THE SUPPORT OF THE ALLIANCE

is dependent upon the voluntary contributions of its members, or any one who may be desirous of assisting to promote the objects which it seeks to attain, or upon such financial measures as the committee shall from time to time deem advisable.

THE CITY BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the 26th day of June, instant, the BUSINESS of this Bank will be carried on in the NEW PREMISES, Pitt-street.

By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

The City Bank, June 16, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

We have to caution the public against purchasing SCHNAPPS, unless the bottles bear a BLUE LABEL, with Udolpho Wolfe's signature, and are packed in YELLOW ENVELOPES, with RED LABEL, also bearing his signature. No other is genuine.

M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

GERMANIC LLOYDS.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent for this Association, with power to register and class vessels.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN
INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION,
to be held in the
EXHIBITION BUILDING,
and
PRINCE ALFRED PARK, SYDNEY,
commencing on MONDAY, the 21st, and closing about the 26th of AUGUST, 1871.

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES.

1. Horses	9. Sugar
2. Cattle	10. Farm Produce
3. Sheep	11. Horticultural Produce
4. Pigs	12. Manures
5. Poultry	13. Implements and Machinery
6. Dogs	
7. Wool	14. Silk, &c.
8. Wine	15. Miscellaneous Produce.

Covered sheds, stalls, hen-coops, &c., &c., will be provided.

N.B.—CARRIAGE OF EXHIBITS.—The Hon. the Minister for Works has conceded the Free Carriage of Exhibits on all the lines of Railway.

Forms of certificates of entry may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, No. 227, George-street, Sydney; and from the secretaries of the principal local societies. All certificates must be returned, filled up, to the secretary, according the dates specified in Nos. 9 and 10 of the Rules and By-laws for the Exhibition.

JULES JOUBERT,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Establishment of Signor ALESSANDRO BENUCCI is NOW OPEN, and the articles may be inspected at 349, George-street.

Signor B. begs to announce that on account of his departure at an early date for Italy, all goods will be ticketed at 10 per cent. less than Italian cost.

TO CONNOISSEURS OF THE FINE ARTS.

This splendid collection of works of art is guaranteed to be veritable sculptures in Alabaster, Bardeglio, Carrara, Sienna, Florence, and Volterra Marbles, and by the best Italian artists.

These objects are true copies of the best and most beautiful originals to be found in the Museums of Florence, Rome, Naples, and Volterra.

The above comprise statues of various sizes, classical, religious, antiquarian, and modern; groups of different animals, basso relievo ornaments of various descriptions; Etruscan, Medici, Grecian, and modern vases; vases adapted for the ornamentation of theatres, churches, Masonic halls, and gentlemen's mansions; cups of every size, Mosaic tables, large and small fountains, and other articles too numerous to particularise.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street, administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

MRS. BUSH is requested to clear the goods she purchased at auction sale in George-street.

CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers,
401, George-street.

A CARD.—Public Notice.—The business, well known as PEARSON'S City Hair-cutting Rooms, 58, Market-street, will be continued and conducted by the late assistants, and, by strict attention and civility, they hope to merit a fair share of patronage.

Mess. PAUL H. LONG, M. P. ROARTY.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF BELFORD and WHERRY, of Taree; and SLYMAN and BRECKENRIDGE, of Kiama.—DIVIDENDS in the above Estates will be payable on and after the 20th instant upon production of Promissory Notes, at the office of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.

SYDNEY EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The Committee beg to thank the following Gentlemen for their kindness in supporting the above movement by closing their respective establishments—MARKET BUILDINGS, George-street,—at 8 p.m., instead of 9, as heretofore:—

Mr. Cleary	Mr. Way
Mr. M'Carthy	Mr. Davey
Mr. Palmer	Mr. Williams.

W. L. DAVIS, Hon. Sec.

Committee Rooms, Masonic Hall.

NOTICE.

REAL CORAL ORNAMENTS, LAVA of the VESUVIO and CAMEO, &c., &c.

Signor ANTONIO DI DOMINICO, Importer of the above articles from Naples, in returning thanks to the kind ladies of Sydney and the public in general, wishes to inform them that, as he intends to leave this colony soon, they had better avail themselves of this ONLY opportunity to select and acquire from his most beautiful and varied assortment. 15, Hunter-street, next to Bellevue Hotel.

ONE Black MARE, hind feet white, a blaze down face, and no brand visible, been running at my place 15 months. Anyone claiming her can have her by paying expenses. If not claimed, she will be SOLD in twenty-one days from this date.

HENRY NEEVES, Prospect.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

PRINCE ALFRED'S OWN BATTERY, V.A.—On FRIDAY, 23rd, at 7.30 p.m., at St. James's Schoolroom, Major SHEPHERD will SWEAR IN members and friends unable to enrol on the 16th. J. B. Bamford, hon sec.

6 BATTERY.—PARADE, in full dress, with busbies, without carbines or sidearms, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 7.30 p.m., Hyde Park.

HENRY DEANE, Captain.

NO. 2 COMPANY.—Drill, THIS EVENING, 7.30 p.m., Victoria Barracks. C. A. WILSON, Captain.

5 CO. V. R.—Company DRILL TO-NIGHT, 7.30, Hyde Park Barracks. A. O. MORIARTY, Captain.

EDUCATIONAL.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Calder House, Redfern. Principal, J. DAVIDSLY, LL.B.; assistant master, R. M. SLY, B.A. Referees, the Professors of the University. Studies resumed 10th July.

EDUCATION.—£8 8s. per Quarter.—The Principal of a long-established Boarding School for Boys, near Sydney, can receive one or two PUPILS, on above terms. the situation is one of the healthiest in the colony. A very superior education, guaranteed with every domestic comfort. Address Education, Lea's, 92, South Head Road.

SCHOLASTIC.—Woodbine Cottage, Glebe Height.—Mrs. and Miss GRAY'S School for Young Ladies. Vacation will terminate on MONDAY, 27th June. Vacancies for Boarders and Day Pupils. Terms moderate.

WAVERLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.—The Holidays will begin Friday, 16th June and end 18th July.

AUSTRALIAN WRITING INSTITUTION, 728, George-st.—Arithmetic, Bookkeeping. No holidays.

OPEN THIS DAY, MONDAY, 19th JUNE, SUSSEX-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL. Teacher: Mr. S. L. PEYTON.

LESSONS given in Drawing and Flower Painting. Mr. A. R. PULLIN, 289, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

ADGER, Hairdresser, has resumed business at his late rooms, 328, George-street, over Hafer, jeweller.

A CARD.—J. ROMPER, Practical Tailor. Perfect fit guaranteed. Charges moderate. 10, Bridge-street.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS. 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, corner of Hunter-street and Bligh-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist 12, S. H. Road, op. Hardy, Brothers.

A SINGLE TOOTH, from 4s 6d. Decayed teeth extracted or filled, 1s; misfits remodelled. Repairs done. Children's teeth regulated. Toothache cured. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

BANK AUCTION ROOMS.—Furniture and Fancy Bazaar. H. MOON, 336, George-street.

DUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

H. MILGROVE and SON, General Turners and Billiard-Ball Manufacturers, 550, George-street.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for Toothache. Dr. Emanuel and Son, dentists (established 1842), Pitt-st.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

JOHN WILSON, Tailor, Woollendraper, Men's Mercer, and General Outfitter. 624, Brickfield-hill.

J. ROEPER, Practical Tailor, good fit, style, and workmanship guaranteed; charges mod. 10, Bridge-st.

JOHN [illegible], Sole Agent for Chalker's [illegible] BUTTER. All orders received and promptly executed. Stanhope Cottage, Lodge-street, Forest Lodge.

M. R. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and honourable mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

T. SULLIVAN, Stock and Station Agent, 400, George-street, Sydney.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB HOTEL, corner of King and York streets.—Visitors will find this Hotel equal to any in the city. Suites of Apartments on reasonable terms. Luncheon and Table d'Hôte daily. Subscription Billiard-room.

CAMPBELL and MACKENZIE, Proprietors.

DAVID SCOTT (successor to W. Bradley), Artist Photographer, 140, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, 3 doors from the Royal Hotel.

ROARTY'S Photographic Rooms, 612, George-street, better known as Pickering's old establishment.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.

NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Capital, £50,000.

Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandize, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY
125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash.

INSOLVENCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Henry Lennon, special, for examination of witness; Patrick McCabe, special, for examination of a witness; Thomas Gogerty, adjourned examination from the 12th instant; James Sherwood, special, for examination of insolvent.

Monday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Jeremiah Minehan, first or only meeting, at Young; John Taylor, special, for proof of debts, at Deniliquin.

Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Robert Ingall, adjourned examination from the 13th instant.

Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Whiteman, second, at East Maitland.

Wednesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Edward Gray, third; Edwin Wood Lang, first or only meeting; James Neill, first or only meeting; Michael Hanley and Francis Hanley, first meeting; Henry Clay Burnell, first meeting; Mey Tung Sue, adjourned single from the 14th instant.

Wednesday, 21st June, at 3 p.m.—At the office of Mr. Frederick Thomas Humphery, official assignee: Robert Allan Hunt, special, to decide upon either finally accepting or rejecting an offer of composition.

Thursday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner, Braidwood: Richard Clynowoth, second meeting.

Friday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Forrester, adjourned second from the 9th instant; Edward Fielding, adjourned single from the 9th instant; Robert Ingall, first meeting; Thame, Walker, and Co., special, for proof of debts.

Friday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Esther Scully, second meeting, at East Maitland.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Lloyd James, James Robert Everett, Thomas Baker, John Woods, Louis Marcus, Thomas James Lodge, adjourned from the 6th instant; William Henry Stevens, adjourned from the 13th instant.

Tuesday, 27th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Elliott, Duncan William Campbell, Thomas Daniel Ford, William Cooper, Liphman Menser, William Shoesmith, adjourned from the 6th instant; Matthew O'Brien, adjourned from the 13th instant; Vere Hunt, adjourned from the 13th instant.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Estate of Alexander Finch, confirmation of plans of distribution from the 1st instant; estate of Frank William Lewis, confirmation of plan of distribution from the 8th instant; in re James Downey, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. St. Julian and Cunninghame.

Seven persons were fined for drunkenness, some 5s. and others 10s.; and one person was fined 20s. for using obscene language in a public place.

James Winter was found guilty of having assaulted John Young by striking him in the face and injuring his nose. The parties were friends, and at the time of the assault complainant was the guest of defendant, who, being somewhat the worse for drink, accepted as a challenge an expression used in a very different sense, and now by his attorney (Mr. Carroll) expressed his sorrow for what had occurred. To pay a penalty of 30s., or to be imprisoned three days.

John Bourke was summarily convicted of having stolen an oilskin coat and a pair of leggings, the property of John Crossland, and was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

Three prisoners were discharged and two were remanded.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, June 19, Messrs. Murphy, Spencer, Powell, Vickery, and Merriman; Tuesday 20, Messrs. Mackintosh, Evans, and Kippax; Wednesday, 21, Messrs. Renwick, Day, Hughes, and Curran; Thursday, 22, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, and Penfold; Friday, 23, Messrs. Oatley and E. Campbell; Saturday, 24, Messrs. St. Julian and Cunninghame.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. Breillat.

Six persons, convicted of drunkenness, were fined in various penalties.

ROSTER.—Monday, Messrs. Gedye, Smithers, Stenhouse, Rattray, Williams, and A. Thompson; Tuesday, Messrs. Caraher, Learmonth, Renwick, and Richardson; Wednesday, Messrs. Evans, Spence, Josephson, Raymond, and Merriman; Thursday, Messrs. G. Hill, Oatley, and Tucker; Friday, Messrs. Burnell, Loxton, and Stewart; Saturday, Mr. Breillat.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

QUESTIONS.

MR. Wearne to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. What was the nature of the tribunal which inquired into and decided upon the prisoner Kennedy's sanity or insanity? 2. Upon what evidence did the tribunal arrive at the conclusion that Kennedy was insane? 3. Was there any medical report; and, if so, will the Colonial Secretary lay that report upon the table of the House?

Mr. Wearne to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. Who is the contractor for the erection of the wharf in Darling Harbour? 2. What is the amount of his tender? 3. From what date did his contract commence? 4. How long had he to complete his contract? 5. Is the work progressing satisfactorily? 6. Why is he not proceeding with his contract?

Mr. R. Forster to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Did Mr. Joseph S. Biscoe, late clerk of Petty Sessions at Moruya, when called upon to account for deficiencies in public moneys received by him, allege that he had remitted the amount in due course by unregistered letter? 2. Was not Mr. Biscoe removed or dismissed from office therefor? 3. Had not Mr. Biscoe, at the time of his dismissal, served out within a few months of the period required to have entitled him to retire on a pension? 4. The then Postmaster at Moruya, Mr. H. J. Lodge, having since been dismissed for defalcation in his accounts, to the extent of £300, will the Government afford Mr. Biscoe another opportunity of substantiating his charge against the said Mr. H. J. Lodge? 5. Why was not Mr. Lodge criminally prosecuted for his offence? 6. Is it with the sanction and approval of the Government that the present acting postmaster at Moruya, Mr. T. C. Lodge, is the publisher of the *Moruya Telegraph* newspaper, and that the same is published on the premises where he conducts the Post-office?

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Has the postmaster at Walgett reported to the Post Office authorities the numerous times that the contractor has been behind his time? 2. How many times within the last two months has he been late, and his reasons for delay? 3. Is it the intention of the Postmaster-General to call upon his sureties for the due fulfilment of his contract? 4. Are the contractors allowed to carry passengers, and thereby delay the mails?

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Lord to move,—That the proceedings in reference to a proposed Loan for Railways Extension Bill be now resumed at the point where they were interrupted for want of a quorum on the 15th June, 1871, a.m.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Appropriation Bill; to be considered in committee.

Stamp Duties' Collection and Exemption Bill; consideration in Committee of the Whole of the expediency of bringing in a bill to aid the collection of, and to exempt certain documents from, stamp duties.

Main Roads Management Act Amendment Bill; consideration in committee of Legislative Council's amendment.

Supply; resumption of the committee.

Ways and Means; resumption of the committee.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Garrett to move,—That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the petition of Mr. Andrew M'Auley, praying for the permanent reduction of the haulage rates on the Government railways for minerals, from Bowenfels and other localities to Sydney, with the view of considering and adopting a resolution having reference to the subject and prayer of the said petition.

WINDSOR VOLUNTEER WATER BRIGADE.

THE annual meeting of the members was held in the School of Arts, on Thursday evening. There was a fair attendance. Mr. Robert Dick, J.P., Superintendent, occupied the chair, and after briefly referring to the object of the meeting, called upon the hon. secretary, Mr. Robert D. Walker, to read the Report, which was accordingly done as follows:—

"The committee, in presenting briefly the second annual report, have to state that during the past year a number of floods of a more or less destructive character have taken place, but owing to the fact that the Brigade boats did not arrive till the end of August last, the services of the members were not much called into requisition. Since that time till the month of May last freshets only have occurred. Two floods took place last month, in the first of which the committee were gratified in observing that some good service was rendered by the Brigade in bringing in flooded settlers to places of safety, removing property which seemed in danger of being carried away, and in conveying her Majesty's mails from places whence communication had been cut off other than by water. In the second flood of last month the water did not rise nearly so high, and only one crew was called out for a short time.

"In the month of July the committee applied to the Government that the surplus money from the vote of the Legislature of £150 for the building of the boats be handed over to the Brigade for the purpose of erecting a boat-shed. To that application a favourable reply was received, and the sum of £40 accordingly placed to the credit of the treasurer. Some difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining a suitable site for the boat-shed, but your committee at length succeeded, through the kindness of Mr. William Durham, J.P., of Wombo, in obtaining from that gentleman a twenty-five years' lease of a small allotment in Baker-street, admirably situated, and at a mere nominal rental. The committee then lost no time in calling for tenders for the erection of a shed, and on the 1st of October that of Mr. Simons was accepted at £44 17s., to be completed within two months, the boats in the meantime (by the kind permission of Mr. George Cadell) being safely housed in the Brewery store. After the erection of the shed some xtra internal fittings were found necessary, which have since been satisfactorily completed. The doors of the shed, however, require painting, and a carriage is also needed for the boats; but the committee regret that they have no funds at present at their disposal for those purposes.

"At a meeting of the committee, held on the 13th of September last, the boatswains chosen at the last annual meeting drew lots for the boats according to rule, and a salary of £12 per annum was voted to the boatkeeper, commencing on the 1st September, 1870.

"The committee have much pleasure in noticing that a crew of the brigade, comprising Messrs. R. D. Walker, coxswain; J. Ward, stroke; T. Kemp, fore; F. Gardner, aft; and T. Richardson, bow; successfully contested with a crew from the West Maitland Water Brigade, for the championship of the two brigades on the 26th of December last, though under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances. The event was viewed with deep interest by large numbers, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather at that time.

"The committee regret that they have cause to remark that the brigade as an institution calculated to be of so much value to the district, has not received that support from honorary members which they expected. They trust, however, that during the coming year—as the people of the district must have observed how valuable the brigade may be to the settlers—that greater liberality will be shown towards the institution.

"In conclusion, the committee hope that the members of the brigade will continue as attentive as possible to their duties in assisting their fellow-creatures who suffer so much and so frequently from destructive floods in this unfortunate district."

Mr. W. I. CREW, the treasurer, stated that only a small balance of 7s. remained in hand.

Mr. J. T. SMITH moved,—"That the report read be adopted."

Mr. SIMONS seconded the motion, which was put and carried nem con.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously re-elected officers: Superintendent, R. Dick, J.P.; hon. secretary, R. D. Walker; treasurer, W. I. Crew. There were six nominations for the offices of boatswains, and as only four were required a ballot took place, resulting in the election of Messrs. Teal, Alderson, sen., Gosper, and Linsley. B. Barnett was unanimously re-elected boat-keeper.

Mr. W. WALKER moved,—"That a vote of thanks be awarded to the officers and committee for their services for the past year."

Mr. J. T. SMITH seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. W. Alderson, jun., was then elected a member of the Brigade, and the proceedings were closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

June 16.

THE POST OFFICE.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT on the Post Office Department, being that for the Year 1870.

General Post Office, Sydney, 16th May, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Excellency, the Sixteenth Annual Report on the Post Office Department, being that for the year 1870.

INLAND SERVICE.

Year 1869—Extent of postal route on 31st December, 13,238 miles; number of miles travelled, 2,879,659; cost of conveyance of mails, £50,158 17s. 8d.; average cost per mile, 4d. 1-6; number of post-offices, 521. Year 1870—Extent of postal route on 31st December, 14,242 miles; number of miles travelled, 3,062,458; cost of conveyance of mails, £48,048 11s. 10d.; average cost per mile, 3d. 5-6; number of post-offices, 562.

In the appendix will be found returns showing the length of new lines during 1870 to be 1136 miles, and the length of postal lines abolished during the same period to be 132 miles,—the actual increase in the postal route in the year 1870, as compared with that of the year 1869, being 1004 miles, as shewn in the above return. A statement of the increased communication on existing lines will be found in the appendix.

The extent of postal lines by horse, stage, and rail may be stated as follows:—

Horse	..	..	10,038
Stage	..	..	3,865
Rail	..	..	339
Total	..	..	14,242 miles.

The extension of the railway to Rydal in the west, and to Aberdeen in the north, during the year 1870, caused an increase in the railway mileage; and the conveyance of the mails the extra distance by train enabled the department to effect some acceleration in the transit of correspondence to and from these districts.

While alluding to the conveyance of mails by railway, I may mention that during the year 1870 special mail-vans were introduced on the southern line of railway; these vans have been fitted up expressly for the more efficient performance of this portion of the postal service. They contain drop-boxes for the reception of letters at the various stations at which the train may stop, which letters are sorted by the guard who accompanies the mails, and is specially charged with the transaction of the postal business.

At the present time, on the western, and to some extent also on the northern, line, the conveyance of mails by railway is not so satisfactory as it should be, owing to the insufficient appliances provided; but measures are being taken to secure for the mail transit on these lines the same advantages which are at present in force upon the southern line. When the whole of the vans required are completed it is intended to devise some plan which will secure to the public all the advantages of a travelling post office.

It will be seen from the return of postal lines established that some lengthy postal routes were opened up during 1870. Amongst these may be enumerated the lines between Wilcannia and Hoodville, 200 miles; Cannonbar and Brewarrina, 117 miles; Menindee and Mount Gipps, 85 miles; Wagga Wagga and Albury, 88 miles; Bowna and Welarewang, 72 miles; Braidwood and Queanbeyan, 50 miles; Casino and Unumgar, 50 miles; Clarence River Heads and Ballina, 57 miles; and Brewarrina and Brenda, 100 miles. It is a matter for congratulation that, although the actual extent of additional route opened in the year 1870 was 1004 miles, the total cost of the conveyance of the inland mails throughout the colony during that year shows a reduction of £1510 5s. 10d., as compared with the cost of the inland mail conveyance in the year 1869.

The number of post offices established during the year 1870 was 46, the number re-established, 1, and the number discontinued, 6,—making an actual increase of 41 in the number of post offices in the colony, as is shown in the above tabular return.

A list of post offices on the 31st December, 1870, will be found in the Appendix.

It may not be uninteresting here to mention that, for the convenience of the persons who visited the Intercolonial Exhibition, which was opened at the Prince Alfred Park on the 30th August, 1870, a temporary post-office was established in the vicinity of the Exhibition Building. This branch office was kept open daily (except Sundays) from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and an officer attached to the head office was in attendance to deliver letters, sell postage stamps, and afford information to the public.

The letter-box at this branch office was cleared daily (except Sundays) at 6 15 a.m., at noon, and at 3 p.m.; and during the time it was open (viz., from 30th August to 30th September, about one month) the—

Number of letters posted at branch post-office was ..	1245
Number of letters delivered to persons at the branch post-office	663
Total	1908

Postage stamps to the value of £3 4s. 4d. were disposed of.

The building in which the branch post-office was established was also connected by electric telegraph with the head office in Sydney, and no less than 183 messages were transmitted from the Exhibition building to various parts of the colony, returning a revenue of £5 1s. 8d.

During the year 1870 there were no less than 131 changes of postmasters. I may here remark, that changes of postmasters militate against the efficiency of the service to a larger extent than may be imagined by persons unacquainted with postal routine. It has been found that it is only by experience gained through length of service that all the details of postal duties are acquired even by persons possessing more than average ability; and therefore the oftener a change of postmaster takes place the less efficiency is displayed in the transaction of postal business affected by such changes. It not unfrequently happens at some places that postmasters are changed every two or three months, and the consequence is, that the department has no sooner instructed one person in the proper performance of his duties than the same ground has to be gone over again in reference to his successor.

I dwell at this length on this matter for the reason that to some extent this difficulty might be removed by a proper selection in the first instance by the residents (who generally nominate, and whose recommendation is for the most part adopted) of an eligible person who would at the same time regard the office of postmaster as a permanent appointment, and not (as is in experience found to be the case) to give their recommendation in favour of a person who may be the most popular and influential canvasser, but the least likely to hold the office for any length of time. It is impossible for the head office, at its great distance from most of the country post-offices, to exercise any check upon this matter, but I feel sure the residents themselves, on their attention being directed to the difficulties which attend the existing practice, will see the necessity for not overlooking the likelihood of permanency as a qualification of the person they may in future recommend for the office of postmaster.

The offices in various parts of the colony, at which, on the 31st December, 1870, the postal duties were combined with those of the electric telegraph or railway, were as follows, viz.:—

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC DUTIES COMBINED AT

Adelong	Euston	Muswellbrook
Araluen	Forbes	Mudgee
Armidale	Glen Innes	Moruya
Balranald	Grafton	Merimbula
Bega	Grenfell	One-tree Hill
Bendemeer	Gundagai	Orange
Braidwood	Hay	Parramatta
Burrowa	Inverell	Port Maquarie
Campbelltown	Kiandra	Queanbeyan
Casilis	Kiama	Richmond
Cooma	Liverpool	Rydal
Deniliquin	Merriwa	Raymond Terrace
Dubbo	Moorooowoolen	Rocky Mouth
Denman	Morpeth	Scone
East Maitland	Moulamein	Singleton
Eden	Murrurundi	Sofala
Tambaroora	Uralla	West Kempsey
Tumut	Urana	Windsor
Tamworth	Wagga Wagga	Wellombi
Tenterfield	Wentworth	Young.
Terrara	Wollongong	

POSTAL AND RAILWAY DUTIES COMBINED AT

Ashfield	Haslem's Creek	Norwood
Burwood	Lithgow	Seven Hills
Bowral	Menangle	Waratah.
Blacktown	Nattai	

In my report on the progress of the Post Office Department during the year 1865, I alluded to certain advantages which would be likely to accrue from the formation of postal districts throughout the colony, each to be governed, to a certain extent, by an official postmaster, who would inspect the various smaller offices in his district. The carrying out of this proposal would doubtless be more expensive than the present system, but I am convinced that its operation would be found more generally beneficial than the scheme of amalgamation of several distinct and widely different duties, which was somewhat extensively carried out during the year 1870. No doubt the combination of several duties at small townships has been attended with success as regards the performance of the duties, as well as by effecting a saving of the public expenditure; but in my opinion this combination of duties should in future be restricted to the smaller townships where there is no possibility of the separate duties clashing in emergency, arising from the necessity of a prompt performance of both duties at the same moment, while the assistance provided is only adequate to the discharge of each of the combined duties at distinct periods of time.

Three additional iron letter-receivers were erected during 1870, viz.,—two at Mudgee, and one at Tamworth. On the 31st December, 1870, the number of iron letter-receivers erected in the colony was sixty, and the number of newspaper-receivers eight.

Thirty-nine licenses for the sale of postage stamps were granted during 1870, and seventy-one were cancelled.

A return of the licensed venders of postage stamps (exclusive of postmasters) on the 31st December, 1870, will be found in the Appendix, showing the number of such persons to be 196, viz., 113 in Sydney, and 83 in various other parts of the colony.

The cause of so large a number of these licenses having been cancelled is this: That hitherto, year by year, the list of vendors has received considerable additions to its number, while, in consequence of those vendors who had ceased to sell stamps having omitted to intimate this fact to the head office, their names were not erased from the list; but steps were taken during the year 1870 to ascertain which of these vendors had discontinued the sale of stamps, and the result was that the abovementioned number of licenses were withdrawn.

The residents at Woollahra and Tamworth were afforded the advantages of a delivery by letter-carrier during the past year, and further facilities of this nature were also provided for the residents of Newcastle and Parramatta by the appointment during 1870 of an additional letter-carrier at each of these places.

The number of letter-carriers employed on the 31st December last was 54, these being distributed in various parts of the colony as follows, viz:—

Sydney and suburbs ..	37	Mudgee	1
Armidale	1	Newcastle	3
Bathurst	1	Parramatta	2
East Maitland ..	1	Singleton	1
Goulburn	1	Tamworth	1
Grafton	1	West Maitland ..	2
Morpeth	1	Windsor	1

The number of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department during 1870, exclusive of mail contractors, may be stated as follows, viz.:—

Postmaster-General	1
Secretary	1
Accountant	1
Superintendent, Mail Branch	1
Chief Clerk of Post Office	1
Cashier	1
Clerks	37
Postal Inspectors	2
Mail Guards	6
Stampers, letter-carriers, &c.	76
Country postmasters	562
Assistant postmaster	1
Total	690

The fee chargeable on letters posted within fifteen minutes after the hour fixed for closing the inland and intercolonial mails was reduced on the 15th December, 1870, from 6d. to 3d.

During the year 1870 postal inspection was extended to ninety-three post offices, viz.:—

Appin	Dungog	Muswellbrook
Ashfield	Dubbo	Morpeth
Armidale	East Maitland	Morangarco
Apple-tree Flat	Emu Ferry	Madgee
Avisford	Emu	Merrendee
Albion Park	Gap Range	Molong
Bandon Grove	Goulburn	Nattai
Bowral	Gundaroo	Newcastle
Bungonia	Gundagai	One-tree Hill
Burrowa	Glen Alice	Orange
Bathurst	Guntawang	Penrith
Bowenfells	Grafton	Queanbeyan
Barragon	Gongolgan	Rylstone
Burrendong	Hartley	Rydal
Black Rock	Ivanhanks	Seaham
Ballina	Ilford	Singleton
Bodie	Jerveiderie	Two-mile Flat
Campbelltown	Junee	Terrara
Canberra	Kiama	Tamworth
Clarence Town	Liverpool	Urana
Collector	Little Hartley	Wagga Wagga
Comargo	Lithgow	Windellama
Cullen Bullen	Louisa Creek	West Maitland
Cudgegong	Long Creek	Windeyer
Cobbora	Lawrence	Wellington
Casino	Lismore	Wallsend
Clarence R. Heads	Marulan	Woodburn
Cowki	Moama	Wardell
Cobrington	Moorooowoolen	Wyrallah
Cannonbar	Moss Vale	Warren
Deniliquin	Murrurundi	Yass.

The Postal Inspectors during 1870 travelled over 8630 miles of postal route.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

[A return is here given of the specified and actual days of arrival and departure of the contract steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the year 1870, showing the number of days taken in the passage from and to London via Suez and Brindisi, via Suez and Marseilles, and via Suez and Southampton.]

It will be seen that the contract of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the year 1870 was satisfactorily performed, having in the case of the inward mail arrived in Sydney before the stipulated time on every occasion, except one, viz., in January, when the steam packet reached Sydney on the contract day.

The only remark in reference to the homeward mail, which appears necessary is in explanation of the delay which occurred in the mail dispatched from Sydney on the 16th of June, per Malta, which occupied no less than 71 days in its passage via Southampton, 65 days via Marseilles, and 63 days via Brindisi. This delay was owing to the breakdown of the steamship Malta, and the consequent transfer of the mails to the Avoca, at King George's Sound, which latter vessel did not reach Point de Galle in time to catch the homeward Indian mail.

In the appendix is given a return showing the apportionment of the subsidy paid for the mail service via Suez during the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, which affords some useful information in reference to the cost of mail conveyance by contract packet.

In consequence of the difficulties which attended the transmission of mails through France via Marseilles, occasioned by the Franco-Prussian war, the Imperial postal authorities completed arrangements for the conveyance of mails to the United Kingdom by way of Brindisi, the Brenner, Prussia, and Belgium. These arrangements commenced with the mails dispatched from London on the 21st October, and with those for London, which reached Alexandria on the 23rd October, 1870.

The working of the Brindisi route, as regards expedition in the transit of mails, has justified all expectations of its value, and no doubt when it can be used at less expense the bulk of Australian correspondence will be forwarded by this route.

[A return is here given showing the dates of arrival and departure from Sydney, of the steamers of the Californian, New Zealand, and Australian line of mail steamers, and the number of days occupied in the transit of the mails to and from London via San Francisco.]

As I have in a minute upon the Ocean Postal Service with Europe, dated the 31st January, 1871 (called forth by the approaching termination of the agreement with New Zealand for the subsidising the Californian route), which has already been laid before Parliament, at some length dwelt upon the advantages and disadvantages of the route via San Francisco as compared with other postal routes, I shall not enter further into the subject in this report.

During the year 1870 arrangements were made between the Governments of Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, and this colony, to reduce the intercolonial rate of postage on letters conveyed by sea between any of these colonies from 6d. to 3d. per half-ounce, and it was also arranged between South Australia, Victoria, and this colony, that letters passing across the border of either of these three colonies into the adjoining one would be chargeable with the inland rate only, viz., 2d. per half-ounce.

The Queensland Government was not able during 1870 to agree to similar reductions of postage; but I am glad to state that it has since been enabled to join the other colonies in carrying into effect this important matter.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following return shows the revenue of the Post Office Department, collected during the year 1870, compared with the revenue of 1869:—1869: Sale of stamps, £83,720 14s. 11d.; fees for private boxes, £219 5s. 6d.; postage on unpaid letters, &c., £3715 1s. 4d. Total, £87,655 1s. 9d. 1870: Sale of stamps, £80,763 10s. 11d.; fees for private boxes, £196 7s.; postage on unpaid letters, &c., £3480 17s. 11d. Total, £84,440 15s. 10d. Decrease: Sale of stamps, £2957 4s.; fees for private boxes, £22 18s. 6d.; postage on unpaid letters, &c., £234 3s. 5d. Total, £3214 5s. 11d.

The expenditure of the department during 1870, compared with the year 1869, may be stated as follows:—1869: Salaries, £33,141 8s.; contingencies, £2914 8s. 11d.; conveyance of mails, £54,692 3s. 11d. Total, £90,748 0s. 10d. 1870: Salaries, £31,108 14s. 5d.; contingencies, £2503 11s. 8d.; conveyance of mails, £53,109 9s. 8d. Total, £86,721 15s. 9d. Decrease: Salaries, £2032 13s. 7d.; contingencies, £410 17s. 3d.; conveyance of mails, £1582 14s. 3d. Total, £4026 5s. 1d.

The item conveyance of mails may be particularised as follows:—

Mail conveyance by horse and stage ..	£44,900 15 7
Ditto by rail	3,747 16 3
Ditto by steam and sailing vessels ..	3,456 7 7
Ditto to and from railway stations, and porterage	494 10 3
Gratuities for sorting Hunter River and other mails	120 0 0
Total	£53,109 9 8

The amount voted for mail conveyance during 1870 was £56,020, irrespective of the subsidy paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company towards the English mail contract, which is not included in the above returns.

In 1870, there were 314 distinct mail contracts, of which eighteen were transferred at the request of the original contractors, and eight were cancelled during the year.

Particulars of contracts entered into for the conveyance of inland mails are given in the Appendix.

It is a matter of regret that the revenue collected during 1870 shows a decrease as compared with that of the year 1869, which can only be accounted for by the reduction of the intercolonial postage rate, which was brought into operation in the year 1870, and by the general depression which has been felt in commercial circles, owing mainly to the almost unprecedented bad season through which the colony passed during last year. It is, however, gratifying to find that, with this decrease of revenue, a larger decrease of expenditure was effected in the year 1870; for while the revenue shows a diminution of £3214, the expenditure of the department (notwithstanding the largely extended facilities provided in 1870, which I have before alluded to) has been lessened by the sum of £4026.

It will be seen by the above return, showing the expenditure of the department, that an effort was made in the year 1870 to lessen the amount paid for salaries, which resulted in a saving of upwards of £2000.

In order to meet still further the necessity for retrenchment in the public expenditure, certain reductions were made in the salaries placed upon the Estimates for 1871.

Although, upon comparison with the salaries paid to the officials in various other departments of the Government, those apportioned to employés in the Post Office (especially in the higher grades) will be found to be considerably below the average, while the work exacted is considerably in excess of that required in other offices; yet as the scheme of reduction was a general measure, it was found impossible, on this occasion, to adopt that discrimination in awarding remuneration to labour and responsibility which is desirable, and in fact both just and necessary for the efficiency of the department.

A searching examination into the requirements of the Public Service, to ascertain what duties should be required from every individual official,—what qualifications for the performance of these duties should be considered as essential to appointment,—and what amount of salary should be apportioned as a fair remuneration for the faithful discharge of such services, is a subject which will be imperatively forced upon the Government, and will demand the most serious consideration of the heads of departments.

LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, AND PARCELS, POSTED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

	1869.	1870.
LETTERS.		
Posted for town delivery ..	521,433	528,800
" country delivery ..	5,564,960	5,461,500
" foreign dispatch ..	543,841	564,500
Total number of letters posted	6,620,224	6,544,800
NEWSPAPERS.		
Posted for country delivery ..	2,481,321	2,608,100
" foreign dispatch ..	465,671	538,700
	3,946,992	3,146,800
PARCELS, &c.		
Posted for country delivery ..	123,573	121,000
" foreign dispatch ..	15,994	17,500
	139,567	138,500

The following return shows the number of letters, &c., dispatched and received by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamships between Sydney and Galle, and by the steamships conveying mails between Sydney and San Francisco:—Dispatched, 1870 (12 months), via Suez.—*Intercolonial: Letters, 6590; packets, 466; newspapers, 81710. †Foreign: Letters, 214,840; packets, 4000; newspapers, 251,256. Received, 1870 (12 months), via Suez.—* Intercolonial: Letters, 8210; packets, 310; newspapers, 4890. † Foreign: Letters, 234,440 packets, 11,730; newspapers, 519,810. Dispatched, 1870 (26th March to 31st December), via California.—* Intercolonial: Letters, 7400; packets, 0; newspapers, 3200. †Foreign: Letters, 26,100; packets, 0; newspapers, 9330. Received, 1870 (26th March to 31st December), via California.—* Intercolonial: Letters, 3600; packets, 280; newspapers, 2200. † Foreign: Letters, 7600; packets, 200; newspapers, 4240.

DEAD LETTER BRANCH.—Number of letters returned to writers as unclaimed: 1869, 44,558; 1870, 44,714. Letters received from and returned to the following places, as being unclaimed: 1869, 9023; 1870, 8310. Number of letters returned as unstamped: 1869, 13,782; 1870, 15,500.

REGISTRATION BRANCH.—Number of registered letters which passed through the General Post Office: 1869, 110,409; 1870, 102,915. Number of ounces of gold which passed through the General Post Office: 1869, 1100½; 1870, 1851½. I may here mention that the postage on gold transmitted through the post was reduced on the 27th August, 1870, to 4d. per ounce.

NUMBER OF MAILS RECEIVED AND DISPATCHED.—The following return shows the number of mails received at and dispatched from the General Post Office during the years 1869 and 1870:—1869: Received 47,845 inland, 5015 foreign; 1870: 49,982 inland, 4535 foreign. 1869: Dispatched 48,892 inland, 4110 foreign; 1870: 52,277 inland, 3860 foreign. Total number of mails which passed through the Office: 1869, 105,862; 1870, 109,594.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I regret to state that no less than four or five instances occurred during the past year (an unprecedented number) in which postmasters have failed to account for registered letters which had come into their charge, but in each of these cases the department has been able by means of the registration system to fix the responsibility upon the proper officer, and so require him to make good the value of the enclosures, although the Post Office is by law exempt from liability for the loss of any letter. In one case a sum of £5 was paid by a postmaster to meet the loss of a registered letter; in a second case a sum of £10 was paid; in another instance a sum of £5; and in a fourth case £2 was made good by the postmaster to whom the missing registered letter was traced.

Notwithstanding the advice frequently given to the contrary, many persons are constantly sending money and other valuable enclosures through the post in unregistered letters.

Considering the small amount which is levied for the registration of letters, it appears extraordinary that any individual should prefer to risk any valuable enclosure by the omission of so obvious a precaution. The temptation to theft is largely increased in the case of a letter unregistered, and it should therefore be the desire of every person who posts a letter, to reduce as much as possible this temptation, by adopting the preventive means afforded by the department.

Complaints as to missing unregistered letters are frequently made, and receive the most careful investigation. As a rule, where a letter has failed to reach its destination, the persons interested at once blame the postal department, and in many instances, are so positive in their statements of their own infallibility, that when they have afterwards been informed that the irregularity has arisen through some lapse of their own, they have displayed great astonishment. As an instance of this kind, I may mention that two persons—one residing at Sydney, the other at Bathurst, called at the General Post Office, and made a representation that the one in Sydney posted a letter, unregistered, containing £60 in Bank notes, addressed to the other, George-street, Bathurst, which was stated not to have reached its destination. The sender most positively and emphatically denied the possibility of his having erroneously addressed the letter, and gave reasons which seemed conclusive for his being so positive about the matter; yet the letter, with its contents intact, was discovered misdirected to George-street, Sydney.

A Chinaman on one occasion picked up in the bush three unopened letters, addressed to various parts of the colony, which had no doubt been given to some one to post, but which had been dropped on the road. Instances have been reported of letters picked up outside the General Post Office, which had evidently been dropped by the persons to whom they had been delivered.

At West Maitland, a manager of a bank reported that he had posted a packet containing a large amount of money, addressed to a bank in Sydney, which had not reached its destination. He had ample evidence to prove the correct posting of this packet; it was, however, subsequently found to have been erroneously addressed to a bank in Singleton.

Many other instances could be described in which the Post Office officials have been blamed for irregularities which have subsequently been discovered to be owing to some mistake on the part of persons unconnected with the department.

The completion of the new Post Office is earnestly desired. It is a matter of surprise, considering the inflammable nature of the materials with which the temporary office in Wynyard-square is constructed, that the public property has not been destroyed by fire; and it is, no doubt, only owing to the watchful attention of the officers, and the strict rules on the subject which have been observed, that this has not been the case.

I append reports, showing the progress of the Money Order and Electric Telegraph Departments during the year 1870.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
JOSEPH DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

* The term "Intercolonial" applies to Australian and New Zealand correspondence.

† The term "Foreign" in this return applies to all correspondence other than that for the Australian colonies and New Zealand.

MELBOURNE CUP WEIGHTS.

THE following are the weights for the Melbourne Cup, as declared:—

	st.	lb.
Mr. H. H. Hoskins's ch h Glencoe, aged	9	2
H. H. Hoskins's b g Nimblefoot, aged	9	2
R. Sevier's b g Warrior, aged	8	10
W. Winch's br h Croydon, 5 years	8	8
E. Tweedie's b m Mermaid, 5 years	8	8
W. Winch's b g Little Dick, 5 years	8	8
E. Lee's ch m Barbelle, 6 years	8	0
J. Arthur's br h Flying Dutchman, 6 years	7	12
J. Tait's b m Florence, 4 years	7	12
J. Gilbert's br g Lapdog, aged	7	12
E. E. Jones's b h The Spy, 4 years	7	12
J. Thompson's b m Romula, 4 years	7	10
T. Bailey's b m Amethyst, 4 years	7	10
T. Ivory's ch h Bylong, aged	7	7
E. Lee's bl h Barbarian, 5 years	7	7
T. Lemond's ch h Lottery, 5 years	7	7
W. Winch's b g The Baron, 6 years	7	5
J. R. Harper's br m Foam, 5 years	7	5
F. Henty's br h The Monk, aged	7	2
W. Pearson's br m Kemsel, 5 years	7	2
D. Jones's b m L

AQUATICS.

(From the Sydney Mail, June 17.)

A MEETING of persons engaged in establishments belonging to the Friday Half-holiday Association at Newcastle was to be held at the Ship Inn, in that city, on Tuesday, for the purpose of making arrangements for a rowing match to take place on an early date, but we have not yet heard what business was done.

The Balmain people have given us timely notice of their annual regatta for 1871. An advertisement in Wednesday's *Herald* notifies that a public meeting will be held in the School of Arts, Balmain, on Monday next, the 19th instant, for the purpose of electing a committee, &c.—the chair to be taken at 8 o'clock p.m. Should the committee see fit to place a gig race on the programme, with a good prize attached, we have no doubt that one or more crews from Melbourne, Brisbane, Tasmania, and Auckland will put in an appearance.

The Prince Alfred Yacht Club held their monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, when some formal business was transacted. An idea, which was suggested by a member present, was so good that we think it worthy of support from all yachtsmen—namely, that Parliament should be asked to give a Queen's Cup every year, to be sailed for by all yachts belonging to any part of the colony. Public feeling is averse to horse-racing as it is conducted at present. Its surroundings and tendencies are pronounced to be bad, and yet, year after year, £200 for a Queen's Plate is voted by the Legislature. Keeping a yacht is more expensive than keeping a racehorse, improvements in anything connected with navigation quite as important as all the benefit which racing confers towards the breeding of good horses, and yachting, as a sport, is more healthful than anything horsey that we know of. If so, why should not its promoters receive as much, or more, encouragement from Parliament than is bestowed upon the turf? If the Queen's Plate is given to the Jockey Club because there is an English precedent for such a course, so also is there an English precedent for a Queen's Cup, to be sailed for annually. Mr. M. L. A. cannot therefore with good grace refuse the one and grant the other; it should be both or none. Let Randwick boast of its Queen's prize, but give the committee of the Anniversary Regatta a similar reason for self-glorification.

Commodore Dangar has heralded the close of the season by having the Mistral dismantled, and several others are about to follow in his wake. In our rambles recently we came across a shed, close to the waterside, and, prompted by curiosity, took a peep though a chink. Judge of our surprise to find the cryeals of a new clipper cutter. When finished, she will be up to 25 tons, and a fast one. She is not likely to join either yacht squadron, but may possibly contend with the best of them on the 26th of January next.

The fine little cutter Iris, built by Dunn, for Major Roberts, has again changed hands, and is now the property of Mr. A. Blair, of the P. A. Y. C., who formerly owned the Emma. She is in good hands, and will be fitted for racing.

By the mail just in from England, we received a sketch of the Livonia, which Mr. Ashbury has had built as the representative yacht of England. The *Field* reports that she was launched on April 6, and gives the following description of her:—No science or art has undergone more important changes during the last twenty years than those of yacht building and yacht sailing. A few years before the advent of the America in 1851, our builders had discovered that a small displacement with a large area of canvas, a fine entrance, and long runs, with the greatest beam slightly abaft instead of a long way before the centre of the load line, were the proper principles to proceed upon to gain great speed. But in moulding for a small displacement a great stability had by some means to be obtained, and, as our builders moulded their vessels narrow to obtain fine lines and at the same time retain great cabin accommodation, artificial means (i. e., ballast) had to be employed to acquire the necessary stiffness. Simultaneously, the advantage of hollow lines (first appreciated and acted upon by the late Mr. Assbeton Smith) was beginning to be understood, and these were present with wonderful success in the Mosquito and Volante, built respectively in 1847 and 1848. These two cutters were for a long time pre-eminent both for speed and weatherly qualities, and their particular model has not been improved upon up to the present time. They, with the Thought and Phantom, or vessels of the narrow and deep type, have been in recent times successfully reproduced, with certain modifications, in the Fiona, Condor, and Omara. But in spite of the success of the Mosquito and Volante, the attention of builders was in 1851 diverted from this type of vessel by the success of a broad and comparatively shallow one, as represented by the America. But it should be stated that the peculiarities of the America's hull did not offer so many or important practical hints that were available as did her sails. Her latter presented perfectly flat surfaces, and were trimmed to a finer angle with the centre line of her deck than we had been accustomed to. The model of the America was not copied with any great success, the best examples being the Gloriana and Viking. Certainly, the Alarm, modelled by her owner (the late Mr. Joseph Wild) was a wonderful achievement; but she, although like the America in many respects, differs from her in as many others; she has a great deal more beam in proportion to her length, and has a hollow floor, whilst the America's presents a true line from the load line to the garboard streak; again, she has a longer floor than the America, and a little more hollow entrance; her masts (did) rake the same, but her sails are trimmed at a coarser angle. The Alarm was an unequivocal success, her principal defect being that she was made to rely too much on her great beam for stability. The next successful type of vessel we had was the Aline in 1859, built by Mr. Nicholson, of Gosport, with a midship section much like the America's but not placed so far aft, and with longer bearings along the load line. She too was a great success, and it must be also recollected that her appearance marked a new era in the rig of schooners. The jibboom was dispensed with, as in the America; but, instead of a short standing (bumpkin) bowsprit as she had, and one enormous head sail, the Aline had a running or cutter's bowsprit, with fore staysail and jib. The idea was taken from the Wildfire, a remarkably fast and weatherly cutter, that was afterwards schooner-rigged, and called a double cutter; her cutter rig forward being preserved. The advantage of this rig for yard has never been doubted, and it should be noted that the Americans are adopting it. Nothing varying much from the Aline was produced until 1868, when Mr. M. Ratsey, of Cowes, built the Cambria. We might perhaps at once say that her principal feature of variance with the Aline is her comparative ugliness; but there are really, besides the difference of model in the emersed portion of the hull, other important points of difference. With regard to the emersed portion, the beauty of the Aline exists in her graceful sheer and beautifully rounded sides and handsome bow; the meaner appearance of the Cambria in the matter of beauty exists in the hard line of her plank sheer, and in her wall-sidedness. Under water the important difference exists in the great hollow the Cambria has in her floor, in the much finer quarters she has, and little fuller entrance. Her structural stability is, perhaps, not quite so great as the Aline's; but this relative deficiency is more than compensated for by the low situation of her centre of gravity, brought about by lead ballast; so that in a stiff breeze she will always beat the Aline.

Now we arrive at the latest era of yacht-building in England, as represented by the Livonia, launched on Thursday last for Mr. James Ashbury. The immersed portion of the rectangular form described by her extreme dimensions is much more cut away than was ever attempted in a large vessel in this country before. The part immersed is a combination of the high buoyancy and low gravity principles, and it remains to be proved how far it will be successful. No doubt the presence of the Sappho in English waters last year convinced some of our builders again that great beam about the waterline is the true principle for stability, with a hollow midship section in contradistinction to the angular one of the America. But the Sappho, although she has 26 feet beam, does not depend on that alone for stiffness, but has her hull weighted in order to bring her centre of gravity low. Her points of excellence were seized upon by Mr. M. Ratsey, and he communicated his ideas on the matter to Mr. Ashbury early in May last. Concerning the merits of the Sappho there could not possibly be two opinions; and it seems to plain, if the Americans were to be beaten, we must again take a lesson out of their book, and beat them with their own weapons. But here a point of diplomacy occurred: it was given out that Mr. Fish, the successful modeller of the Sappho, was about, on his return to America, to build two schooners of similar dimensions to the Aline and Cambria, but differently modelled under the water-line, albeit preserving the usual depth of English yachts. His object, as stated, is to be able to produce vessels to compete in English matches that shall not be too heavily penalised by our system of measurement. Here there arose a matter for serious consideration. If the Livonia were built of dimensions equal to the Sappho, she would measure 394 tons by the R. T. Y. C. rule—a truly a much too large size for ordinary match sailing. But Mr. Ratsey was equal to the occasion. Hearing that Mr. Ashbury had no desire to build a vessel for the single purpose of beating the Sappho, he was able so to carry out his original ideas as to modify the Sappho model, and at the same time keep the tonnage down by more than 100 tons. Accordingly, the Livonia is 2 feet 6 inches less than the Sappho, and 2 feet less in length overall. The difference in length would make but slight difference in the tonnage of the two vessels; it is the decrease in beam that is accountable for the disparity.

The Livonia has much less freeboard and lower bulwarks than either the Sappho or any English yacht of approximate tonnage. Here again she gets an advantage by reducing the top weight, every pound of which above the load line goes towards raising the centre of gravity of the weights. It is true she loses somewhat in head room below, but 7 feet under beams is quite enough for any vessel.

It is our opinion that the Livonia is little, if any, inferior to the Sappho, and such is the invariable opinion of the hundreds of good judges who have been to see her.

The Livonia has been built in the strongest manner, and her floor timbers are of iron. She will have a plain gilt moulding round her side, and for a figure-head an eagle. Her internal fittings are simple fir, painted white, the mouldings round the panels being gilded. Her accommodation below in proportion to her deck room is inferior to that of most English yachts; but six separate berths are quite sufficient for owner and friends, especially as five more could be made up on an emergency. Her appearance is extremely beautiful, and we are glad to say that opinion is universal upon this point.

We now proceed to give some detailed particulars of the hull and spars, all of which will be found useful and interesting to the nautical reader:—

Hull.	Ft.	in.		Ft.	in.
Depth of hold	12	0	Distance of centre of lateral resistance abaft centre of load line	6	1
Length over all	127	0			
Length on load line	106	6			
Beam extreme	23	7			
Beam on water line	23	3½	Distance of centre of gravity of displacement abaft centre of load line	2	11
Beam on deck	23	0			
Depth aft under load line	12	6	Distance of centre of gravity of displacement below load line	2	6
Depth forward under load line	12	4			
Depth amidships under load line	11	11	Distance of the centre of gravity of the whole mass below centre of displacement	1	2
Girth from load line to garboard streak	1a	3			
Height of freeboard aft	4	7			
Height of freeboard forward	7	9	Distance of centre of effort of sails abaft centre of load line	6	6
Height of freeboard amidships	4	4			
Height of bulwarks	1	11	Height of centre of effort of sails above centre of gravity	38	0
Rake of stern post	8	0			
Distance of greatest transverse section abaft centre of load line	5	9			

Spars.	Ft.	in.		Ft.	in.
Length of mainmast	88	8	Length of main gaff	40	0
Ditto deck to hounds	58	0	Length of fore gaff	28	0
Length of masthead	9	0	Length of bowsprit	57	0
Length of foremast	85	0	Length of bowsprit out board	37	0
Ditto deck to hounds	64	0			
Length of masthead	9	0	Length of main topsail yard	32	0
Length of main topmast	45	0	Length of fore topsail yard	28	0
Ditto cap to hounds	39	0	Length of main balloon topsail yard	52	0
Length of pole	6	0			
Length of fore topmast	42	0	Length of squaresail yard	61	0
Ditto cap to hounds	36	0			
Length of pole	6	0			
Length of main boom	70	0			

Displacement—207 tons.

We next have to consider the sails of the vessel, and we will commence by saying that they are made of heavy American cotton duck.

Mainsail.	Ft.	in.		Ft.	in.
Luff	58	0	Foot	68	0
Leach	88	0	Clew to throat	98	6
Head	39	0	Tack to peak earing	91	6
Main topsail.					
Head	49	0	Luff	26	0
Foot	53	0	Tack to peak earing	74	0
Leach	36	6	Clew to head earing	36	6
Foresail.					
Luff	55	0	Foot	54	0
Leach	68	6	Clew to throat	60	6
Head	27	0	Tack to peak earing	75	0
Fore Staysail.					
Luff	67	6	Foot	35	6
Leech	56	0			
Fore Topsail.					
Head	20	0	Luff	30	6
Foot	28	6	Tack to peak earing	38	0
Leach	40	6	Clew to head earing	25	6

Area in square feet of mainsail	3458
Area in square feet of foresail	1370
Area in square feet of foretaysail	984
Area in square feet of jib	1107
Area in square feet of balloon jib	2346
Area in square feet of main topsail	1147
Area in square feet of fore topsail	696
Area in square feet of jib topsail	920
Area in square feet of squaresail	3349

Jib.	Ft.	in.		Ft.	in.
Luff	90	0	Foot	50	0
Leach	64	0			
Balloon Jib.					
Luff	92	0	Foot	76	0
Leach	88	0			

This vessel has no square topsail, but a spinnaker, the area of which is 2676 square feet, and measurements:—

	Ft.	in.		Ft.	in.
Leach	90	0	Foot	60	0
Luff, or outer leach	101	0			

CHINA GRASS-CLOTH PLANT.

(From the Sydney Mail, June 17.)

THIS plant (Bœhmeria nivea) which is known as "Tchou Ma" by the Chinese, "Caloee" in Sumatra, "Ramee" by the Malays, and "Rhœa" in Assam belongs to the order Urticaceæ,—an order including many plants which have long been famous for the tenacity of their fibres, such as the common hemp, and various nettles. The flowers of all are very small and inconspicuous. Many nettles formerly included in the genus Urtica, now form the genus Bœhmeria, which includes what are sometimes called the stinging-less nettles. Bœhmeria nivea is one of them; and may be described as an erect, branching, shrubby plant, the young branches green and slightly hairy, the leaves are alternate, variable in shape, from broadly ovate to lanceolate, or cordate with no sinus at the base but rather truncate, the apex acuminated into a slender point, petioles rather long; the whole leaf from two to four, or even six inches long in luxuriant specimens, and from one to four inches broad, the margins evenly serrated, green above and white beneath with dense fine down; the peduncles are axillary, usually two together, slender and paniculate, bearing sessile clusters of monœcious flowers (the males and females mixed), and closely packed together in little heads or clusters.

For some time it was supposed that the Rhœa fibre of Assam, the produce of Bœhmeria tenacissima of Roxburgh, and the Tchou Ma of the Chinese, the produce of Bœhmeria nivea of Gandichaud, were two different species. It is now, however, satisfactorily ascertained that there is no specific difference between them, and that the two plants are identical, although some slight variations in the size of the leaves, and the more or less robust habits of plants raised from seed, sometimes occur. The influence of climate, soil, or moisture also gives the plants a slightly different appearance in different situations, but the proof is complete of the identity of the plants from which these two differently named fibres are obtained.

There are, however, two or three other species, distinct, and all produce a fibre of great strength, and very soft. These plants are closely allied to the large nettle-tree of this colony (Urtica gigas), which also produces a very strong fibre, and was always highly appreciated by the aborigines as a material for making their fishing-lines, dilly-bags, and nets; and it is well known that cordage made from the fibre will bear a heavy strain upon it without breaking. As the habitats of these trees are being rapidly destroyed in such places as Illawarra, and the brush lands on our Northern rivers, it is very desirable that attention should be paid to the cultivation of the Ramee, which is now so thoroughly acclimatized, and will grow rapidly either from roots or seeds; indeed by the latter method it is establishing itself in some places on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers from plants which have been taken there from time to time. As we are soon likely to be furnished with the most essential requisite for the profitable cultivation of this plant in improved machinery for separating the fibre from the woody particles, more attention should be paid to its cultivation, for it is likely to prove a highly remunerative crop. The demand for the fibre is evinced by the great interest taken in it by all manufacturers of textile fabrics, and the offer of high prizes for improved machinery capable of cleaning it at a moderate cost. The small quantities that have hitherto reached Europe have been valued at from £40 to £80, and as high as £120 a ton, according to the state in which it has reached the market. The manufacturers would pay a high price for the fibre if they could obtain a regular supply, but this they have not yet been able to do, as by the old tedious process of peeling the fibre from the rods by the hand, after they have been cut, as adopted in China, Assam, and other places, would not admit of its being sent in sufficient quantities to ensure its being extensively used, and manufacturers are not willing to adapt their machinery to work up a new fibre unless they feel sure that they can be furnished with a good supply of the raw material, and at a price not likely to fluctuate too much. As to the great value of the fibre for manufacturing purposes, there is no question, for it is found to work up into the finest fabrics by itself, and it is said to produce beautiful materials when mixed with either cotton or silk. The growth of the Ramee plant in this colony is very rapid, especially in the warmer parts near the coast, and it may be increased to any extent by planting offsets from the roots about two feet apart, as well as from seed; but as a few roots for a commencement would increase so rapidly, it is perhaps the easiest mode to plant portions of the roots as being less difficult to manage than seedlings. The seed being so very small, it would require more care and attention, although, as before stated, self-sown plants spring up in abundance in some parts of the colony; but they would require transplanting as well as the roots; besides, unless seed is really required, it would be a waste of fibre for finer purposes to allow the shoots to stand long enough to produce it.

Almost any moderately good soil seems to suit the plant, but it would produce the finest crops on land adapted for maize, where it would produce three crops in a year, and stand for four or five years or perhaps more, without the necessity of replanting it. The crop should be cut as soon as the bottoms of the shoots begin to show a brownish colour, and before they get too hard, of course. The height will vary from five to six or seven feet, according to the soil and situation as well as the season. It is found that the second crop is usually the best, both in quantity and quality of fibre, which would ordinarily be fit to cut about from six to eight weeks after the first has been taken, and the third would take about the same time to grow.

Although the plant is not particular as to the soil, yet the peculiarities best suited for its successful cultivation are a rich and porous soil, with a warm and moderately moist climate. It appears to be a widely diffused plant in the East, for it is found at the base of hills from Cochin China to the Yellow River, and from Chusan far to the westward in China. It is common in Borneo, Java, Sumatra, and many other islands in the East, where it is chiefly known by the names of Ramee and Caloee; at Singapore the string made of it is called Tali rami; the fishing nets made of it are conspicuous for their elegance and strength.

In Assam it is commonly grown along the base of the hills, where the plant is supplied with plenty of moisture which causes it to grow very rapidly, and three or four crops in a year are obtained from it. The aggregate produce of an acre of ground here is said to be about twelve maunds.

Here it is increased by separating the roots, and will produce good crops for several years without replanting. The different crops vary in strength and fineness of fibre, the second cutting producing the best.

There is no doubt that, if a constant supply of this fibre could be relied upon so that manufacturers could bring it into more general use, the increasing demand for it would be very great. Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, a spinner of the finest yarns, and a large consumer of China grass, in a letter to Dr. Royle, a few years ago, when speaking of the Rhœa of Assam, says: "This is evidently just the same fibre as we are using, imported from China, under the name of China grass. It is not so fine in quality as the best descriptions we obtain from China, which are still longer than this sample and of a greenish colour; we should class it with the middle or coarse quality, and estimate its value at about £50 a ton. It would be a useful quality of fibre, of which we could take a regular supply. It would certainly be an important advantage to us as consumers of China grass or rhœa fibre, to be able to obtain a supply if it could be supplied at lower rates, as, of course, that would much encourage the consumption of it in this country. At present there is not much consumed in England, but a good supply would increase the demand." The tenacity of the rhœa fibre, when used for ropes, is found to be much greater than that of Russian hemp.

The want of proper and simple machinery for preparing this fibre has hitherto checked the efforts of manufacturers to obtain an adequate supply; but during the last few years several machines have been turned out, and they appear to be gradually improving; and some considerable advances have been made since 1862 in their diminished cost and the simplicity of their construction. Two machines have been brought out lately in America which seem to answer pretty well; and the high prize of five thousand pounds offered by the Indian Government for the best machine suitable to the extraction of the fibre of this plant is sure to bring out more.

It is always very difficult to introduce a new industry, however profitable it may reasonably be expected to turn out. Every one waits for his neighbour to try it. Why could not a joint stock company be organised for the planting and preparing the fibre of Ramee? There are two or three already in the United States, with working capital of forty-five to one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. One machine is spoken of in New Orleans as turning out six hundred pounds of clean fibre per day, doing the work with ease, and effectually; the machine costing five hundred dollars, packed for shipment.

With the increasing demand for the fibre of the Ramee, and the suitability of the soil and climate of this colony for the cultivation of the plant, it is much to be regretted that no attempt is made to turn these advantages to a profitable account

LAND TENURE REFORM.

[FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

IF ever the working classes are stirred into revolutionary action it will be in connection with the land question. The difficulty of preserving commons and other open spaces from enclosure is a constant source of working-class irritation here, and never fails to awaken rather broad views respecting the rights of landowners. It will be a bad day for English landproprietors when the last English common shall have been taken from the people. Already, men are asking what right have such men as the Duke of Sutherland to their tens of thousands of acres, while tens of thousands of his fellow-countrymen have not an acre to call their own. It is a very dangerous subject, and if the landed interest were wise it would do everything in its power to preserve intact the open spaces so prized by the masses. Such a policy would be conservative in the fullest meaning of the word. But these are not the days of foresight, and those whose interests should have taught them prudence are basely engaged in sowing the whirlwind. Already the note of coming warfare has been sounded, and the publication of the manifesto of the Land Tenure Reform Association marks the commencement of a struggle, of which none can predict the issue. The fact that this manifesto has been drawn up by Mr. John Stuart Mill lends it additional importance, for the views of the great political economist are certain to influence no small proportion of the more thoughtful sections of the community. The society of which Mr. Mill has become the mouthpiece holds:—"That the land is the original inheritance of all mankind. The usual, and by far the best argument for its appropriation by individuals is, that private ownership gives the strongest motive for making the soil yield the greatest possible produce. But this argument is only valid for leaving to the owner the full enjoyment of whatever value he adds to the land by his own exertions and expenditure. There is no similar reason for allowing him to appropriate an increase of value to which he has contributed nothing, but which accrues to him from the general growth of society, that is to say, not from his own labour or expenditure, but from that of other people—of the community at large. The society do not propose to disturb the landowners in their past acquisitions. But they assert the right of the State to all such accessions of income in the future. Whatever value the land may have acquired at the time when the principle they contend for shall obtain the assent of Parliament, they do not propose to interfere with. If, rather than submit to be specially taxed on the future increase of his rent, a landowner prefers to relinquish his land to the State, the society are willing that the State should pay for it at its selling value. By this provision, all his just claims will be fully satisfied, while the bargain will still be highly advantageous to the nation, since an individual never gives, in present money, for a remote profit, anything like what that profit is worth to the State, which is immortal."

In the opening portion of his address, Mr. Mill says:—"Of all our leading institutions, none are more unsuited than the land laws to the state of society of which the Reform Act of 1867 is the harbinger. Originating in an age when the landholders were masters of the country, it is no wonder that they should require alteration now, when the country belongs, at least in principle, to the whole of its inhabitants. Our laws relating to land are the remains of a system which, as history tells us, was designed to prop up a ruling class. They were made for the purpose of keeping together the largest possible possessions in the families which owned the land, and by means of it governed the country. So long as those families were not obliged to share power with any other class, or with the people, the land laws were in many respects considerably worse than they are now; but what is left of them has still the same object: to contrive that the land of the family shall descend unbroken to the eldest son, and that the owner for the time being shall not be at liberty to defeat this purpose by selling the land. By these means the land has been prevented, to a large extent, from passing out of the hands of the idle into those of the industrious, and its ownership has been retained the privilege of a small and decreasing number of families."

Among the professed objects of the society are the following:—"To remove all legal and fiscal impediments to the transfer of land. To secure the abolition of the law of primogeniture. To restrict within the narrowest limits the power of tying up land. To claim, for the benefit of the State, the interception by taxation of the future unearned increase of the rent of land (so far as the same can be ascertained), or a great part of that increase, which is continually taking place, without any effort or outlay by the proprietors, merely through the growth of population and wealth; reserving to owners the option of relinquishing their property to the State at the market value which it may have acquired at the time when this principle may be adopted by the Legislature. To promote a policy of encouragement to co-operative agriculture, through the purchase by the State, from time to time, of estates which are in the market, and the letting of them, under proper regulations, to such co-operative associations, as afford sufficient evidence of spontaneity and promise of efficiency. To promote the acquisition of land in a similar manner, to be let to small cultivators, on conditions, which, while providing for the proper cultivation of the land, shall secure to the cultivator a durable interest in it." There are also other objects explained, all of a like character. According to Mr. Mill, the society attach great importance to keeping open extensive tracts in a state of wild natural beauty and freedom; and a large portion of the waste lands of the country are of too poor a quality to be worth much for any other purpose. "When the land is worth cultivation, and the wants of society require that it should be cultivated, the mode of bringing it into cultivation should be principally determined by the interest of the labouring classes. Were it desirable to give any further extension to private property in land, those classes would have a paramount claim to be admitted to a share in it, by the grant of the land in small parcels to respectable agricultural labourers at a fixed rent. But if as is, perhaps, more to be expected, the opinion prevails that any further permanent alienation of the land is undesirable, these lands will remain with the State, or with local authorities, as a means of trying, with the greatest advantage and under every variety of circumstances, the modes in which land can be most successfully managed on the public account—whether by capitalist farmers, with stipulations for the benefit of the labourers, or by long leases on proper conditions to small cultivators, or finally, by co-operative farming." It is not difficult to detect in these doctrines, the germs of a coming social revolution of the most stupendous character—one which will tend to alter, in a very perceptible manner, the present conditions of society. Of course, the journals connected with the landed interest are busy ridiculing the scheme; but this is not the way in which the coming storm should be met. The preservation of our commons and forests to the use and enjoyment of the people would do more than anything else to postpone the evil day. But this is what our legislators stupidly refuse to see. They seem to think that our social institutions are immutable. So thought Louis the XVIII. It is this lamentable obstinacy and want of forethought which is the parent of revolution. The day is not far distant when English landowners will regret their present indifference to the possibilities of the future.

PRISONERS AT VERSAILLES.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News.)

THE National Guards captured by the troops at the Chateau of Becon are for the present confined in the cellars of "the little stables of the Count d'Artois." Two hundred of them were brought up before daybreak this morning to be examined by a Judge of Instruction, who sits *en permanence* in a large room on the ground-floor of the barracks facing the chateau. This grand inquisitor, who was charged with the task of getting the prisoners to make admissions damaging to themselves and their friends, was assisted by five younger magistrates. They were seated at an oval table covered with green baize, in the centre of which was placed a lamp so arranged that its light was concentrated on the faces of the men brought up for examination. French Judges follow the precedent of the Areopagus, by remaining themselves as much in the shade as possible. But, contrary to the custom of that celebrated tribunal, they always place the prisoner in the full glare of sun or gas-light.

The prisoners this morning were introduced and interrogated one by one. The most part of them were fatigued with long watching, and the anxieties of a game in which each stakes his life on every throw of the dice. Notwithstanding the extensive use the Commune has made of its requisitioning power in procuring warm baths for the insurgents, those who have come to Versailles in the quality of prisoners stand greatly in need of soap and water. But, for that matter, so do the troops of order; some of whom, especially the artillerymen, are as foul a set as I ever saw in uniform. Nervous agitation is also apparent among the captive Nationals. The Juge d'Instruction observes the quavering voice and almost palsied hand, and, in obedience to the traditions of his order, does what he can to increase the trepidation of the accused parties. Some old, very old men, who it is easy to see have fought for the Commune as the *Cameronians* fought for the Holy League and Covenant, severally ask for leave to be seated on chairs placed for wounded prisoners. Their request is coarsely refused. "Wretches who engage in such a cause as yours," says an inquisitor of seven or eight and twenty, "have no claim upon the indulgence of the authorities. Stand where you are, and no shifting to either right or left. We want to see your visage in all its ignominy of expression." The unfortunate old man, whose eyes can hardly bear, after the darkness of the cellar, the blaze of light which the reflector throws upon him, endeavours to find an excuse for escaping this painful trial by looking down upon his battered kepi. He perceives that the brass figures on it are awry, and he tries with his powder-burnt fingers to set them straight. The senior magistrate sharply bids him to hold up his head and look straight before him. He has not much to say beyond stating his name, his age, his trade, which is that of a tailor, and denying that he was actuated by a love of pillage in joining the Commune. He pleads guilty to the charge of reading habitually Socialist organs. As to his antecedents, all he can say is that he brought up children and grandchildren to be honest workmen, and that if in the course of his long life, he passed through many a hard winter, he defied the police to prove that he was ever accused of stealing or leaving a debt a year unpaid. With regard to his military *dossier*, he entered the National Guard when Trochu appealed to the patriotism of the Parisians, to stimulate the young men of his district. He took part in two sorties against the Prussians, and, watching on the ramparts, caught a rheumatic fever, which almost paralysed his left arm. It was true that he preached, in the clubs, the confiscation of the houses of proprietors who ran away from Paris when it was threatened by the Prussians, and are now clamouring for their rents. In the feudal times at least that justice would have been done.

Some of the younger prisoners were not so stout-hearted as the old tailor. A man of the name of George Durand, a native of Pontoise, and a shoemaker by trade, cut a wretched figure. He went on the principle of denying every charge. "You were taken on a barricade on the Courbevoie road with a gun in your hand?" "I swear, my judge, I was not. Whoever told you so is a barefaced liar." "Yet the report of the military commander affirms that you were." "Don't believe it." "But do you mean to tell me that an honourable commander would endorse a lie!" "I mean to say that Monsieur le Commandant has too much confidence in the word of the gendarmes." "But it was not the gendarmes who arrested you; it was some soldiers of the line." "Then it's poor stupid Dumanet (the nickname for the French soldier) who says that I had a gun in my hand. I beg to remark, my Judge, that Dumanet would not know the difference between a cow and an omnibus horse." "Then you deny that you were taken with a gun?" "Not exactly, for I picked up one on the road, where a runaway had let it fall. Tiens, I said, this will do to fire at the Communals if the scoundrels try to press me into their service; for, as you see, my President, I am between 19 and 40 years old."

Achilles Le Gros, a butcher's assistant, a big, hulking fellow, did his best, by his tears and groans, to excite the compassion of his judges. He also tried to get off by flatly denying every charge. "You were taken in a cellar?" "Not in a cellar; in an ice-house." "Why did you go there." "I have a horror of bloodshed, and did not want to fire on my brethren of the line." "But you did fire all the same." "I beg your pardon, never!" "How comes it then that your gun was hot when you were taken?" "Oh, that may be. Our captain ordered us to aim at the soldiers, and I fired six rounds in the air." "Who was your captain?" "I never heard his name." "I could identify him if I saw him." "Then you were regularly enrolled among the insurgents?" "That is to say, I was forced to enter their ranks; but I affirm I did all that I could to disorganize the service." "Have you ever been up before the police before?" "Never." "You are a brazen-faced liar. You were convicted of vagabondage and condemned to two months' imprisonment four years ago, and since to six months' penal servitude for theft. Gendarme, re-conduct this *miserable* to prison."

The two next in succession are almost boys. One of them is an innocent-looking lad. His father is a house-painter. He was learning the trade of ball-room decorator when the war broke out. But young as he is, he shows a good deal of presence of mind. When charged with police antecedents, he tells the Judge that even if he had any (which he denies he had), it would be impossible to specify them, none of the records of the Paris Prefecture of Police being in the hands of the Versailles magistrates. "You, too, were arrested with a gun hot from firing?" "My captain gave me orders to fire, and I obeyed him, as I was bound to do." "Who is your captain?" "You know the number of my regiment, and company; and will therefore have no difficulty in ascertaining without asking me." Then follow a few dozen tatterdemalions, who try the force of tears and protestations of devotion to the Government of Versailles. The Judge encourages them to "peach" upon their leaders, which they seemed willing enough to do. After them came an artificer in false jewellery. He belonged to that most respectable class of Paris workmen known as "*ouvriers en chambre*." "Have you ever had police antecedents?" "Yes." "What were they?" "I stole some penknives when I was seventeen, and got off with a light sentence through the intercession of my master; but I defy anybody to bring such another disgraceful action against me." "Were you forced to join the insurgents?" "No. I heard that Versailles and Prussia were in the same shop, and that was enough to make me go to the front." "What else did you hear?" "That Bismark and the Assembly were plotting together to give us a king, and that two Pretenders were hovering between Rouen and Versailles." "And what if they were?" "What if they were! I would willingly be hacked in pieces to prevent a monarchical restoration. We don't want a monarch in Paris; and all that I regret is not having done more work with my gun in firing at the Royalists. When I shot into the crowd I said to myself, what a pity there is no Pretender there. As I was blazing away somebody arrested me. That is the whole history of the affair, and make what you can of it, for it is the last you will get out of me." The interrogatory was not over at 8 o'clock this morning.

After reading, in M. Thiers's proclamation, the obviously too sweeping statement that the Commune had pillaged "the principal houses in Paris," by which he meant principally his own, and also a full account in the *Journal Officiel* of how his furniture and collection of precious works of art had been taken to the auction mart and sold, it is curious to find the *Français* affirming that it is all a mistake; that M. Thiers's papers were overhauled, but that nothing of value has been removed from his house.

THE FENIAN EXILES.

(From the Times.)

MR. O'Donovan Rossa has been engaged at 3000 dollars per month, by a cute speculator, to lecture on the "Wrongs of Ireland," in the various States of America. Nations are proverbially incapable of seeing themselves as others see them, and we may freely admit that, from an American point of view, Irish treason must wear a very different aspect from that in which loyal Englishmen regard it. No doubt, this difference arises in part from the patriotic self-deception to which Englishmen, like other men, are liable; but it arises in at least an equal degree from the ignorance of the American public. A half-educated American knows even less of English Government than a half-educated Englishman knows of American Government. All monarchies in the eyes of such a man are equally tyrannical, and all Republican movements are equally to be admired. There is nothing to choose between English despotism and Neapolitan despotism; Irish Fenians must be suffering under some grievous oppression or they would not be always conspiring, and, having hoisted the Republican flag, they deserve the support of the United States. We are the less disposed to be severe on these reckless judgments because it must be confessed that foreign patriots have sometimes been welcomed in this country with little concern for the sensibilities of the Governments against which they had rebelled, and, perhaps, with little appreciation of the principles which they represented. Even Garibaldi was, doubtless, cheered and feted by people who had not the faintest notion of what his political or religious creed really was, and who only recognised in him the enemy of the Pope and the Neapolitan Bourbons. After making every allowance, both for possible bias on our part and palpable ignorance on the part of American politicians, we cannot but consider the reception of these Fenians in the United States thoroughly discreditable. Assuming that O'Donovan Rossa can be classed with Garibaldi, this precedent can only be cited at best to justify the distinction showered on him by individuals for private associations, and not the congratulations offered him by the house of representatives and local public bodies. But a much fairer and more opposite parallel is afforded by the case of Mr. Jefferson Davis, who embodied a cause espoused by millions in America, and supported, as we are often told, by the general sympathy of our own upper classes. Now, we venture to say that in the English House of Commons the idea of presenting an address of respect or condolence to Mr. Jefferson Davis would have been rejected with a unanimous shout of reprobation, and that for the simple and sufficient reason that it would have given just offence to a friendly nation. Yet it will hardly be maintained that Southern independence was a less respectable aspiration than Irish independence, or that Mr. Jefferson Davis was personally less deserving of such homage than O'Donovan Rossa and his associates. Nor can it truly be asserted that we have an advantage over America in having no "Irish vote" to conciliate. We have, as a matter of fact, an Irish vote to conciliate, and the inducement to bid for it by an unfriendly attitude towards Italy, for instance, might sometimes be a severe trial of Ministerial virtue but for one decisive consideration. That consideration is that with us base or perverse impulses are, for the most part, kept in check by the superior force of nobler and sounder impulses. It is the reproach of American politics that an Irish colony, which native Americans hate and despise with a far more than Anglo-Saxon arrogance, is, nevertheless, petted and applauded in its wildest demonstrations of hostility to Great Britain without protest from those who know better, and with a painful disregard not only of international courtesy, but of national dignity.

It should never be forgotten that Fenanism is essentially of American growth. Its rise, or, at all events, its influence, may be dated from the Convention of Chicago at the end of 1863, and but for the warlike fermentation which then convulsed the United States it might never have existed at all. Of its chief known leaders nearly all had served on the one side or the other—it mattered not which—in the American Civil War. At this moment it has no organised existence in Ireland itself, and the entire control of the movement, both military and political, is nominally retained in America. Money, arms, brains, discipline—all are supplied from America, and were it clearly understood to-morrow that no American Government or party would ever countenance Fenian designs, the whole bubble would be instantly dissolved, and the few really earnest and resolute men who form its nucleus would betake themselves to some more hopeful enterprise. We do not, however, ask so much as this. Until the Alabama question is settled—as we heartily trust it is now in a fair way of being settled—we make some allowance for the motive, pitiful as it is, for keeping up this source of annoyance to Great Britain and expense to Canada. The only appeal that we do make is one that honest Americans will hardly reject. If they must needs sit in judgment on our conduct to Ireland, we claim to be tried by the impressions of American and other foreign travellers who have studied the history and present state of that country—not by the statements which Fenian orators, engaged at so much per month, may purvey for sensational purposes. Let them consider how it would be possible to govern Ireland more justly and humanely than it is now governed; whether it would be worth the while of the United States to govern Ireland at any price; and whether a Fenian Republic, with its head-quarters in America, and obliged to find land in Ireland for all the exiles who might choose to return, would be really a blessing to Ireland herself. In short, let them face the difficulty which the people as well as the Government of the United Kingdom has to deal with,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 17.

J. G. Colcsen, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Markham, from Cleveland Bay 8th ultimo. Passengers—7 in the steerage. T. Stewart, agent.

Eden, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twofold Bay 15th instant. Captain, agent.

John Penn (s.), 200 tons, Captain Turner, from Merimbula. Passengers—Mrs. Byrnes, Messrs. James, Lane, Thomas, Cooke, and 4 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Kiama (s.), 500 tons, Captain Garde, from Moruya. Passenger—Miss Martin. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Australian, brig, 280 tons, Captain Hamilton, from Hokianga 31st ult mo. A. S. Webster, agent.

Balclutha (s.), 262 tons, Captain Saunders, from Melbourne 15th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Ryder, Miss Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold and 2 children, Messrs. J. Wyndham, S. W. Ryder, and 10 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

June 18.

Southern Cross, schooner, 170 tons, Captain Kenny, from Honolulu 29th April. Bellby and Scott, agents.

Pacific, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Scott, from New Caledonia 24th ultimo. C. Schweig and Co., agents.

James Paterson (s.), 388 tons, Captain Moore, from Auckland, via Bay of Islands. Passengers—Messrs. Thorne, R. Fortescue, Levy, and 6 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Dandenong (s.), 374 tons, Captain Lapthorne, from Melbourne 15th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Savigny, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Holland, Rev. J. Milne, Messrs. James, Lester, Benny, Sware, Cowley, Coffee, Gillespie, Thompson, and 19 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—June 17.

Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay.
Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton.
Blackbird (s.), for Rockhampton.
Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.
Suffolk, for Melbourne.
Ann, for Melbourne.

June 18.

Duke of Edinburgh, for Fiji.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 18.

Galilee, for Batavia; Winefred, for London.

CLEARANCES.—June 17.

Galilee, brig, 247 tons, Captain Wood, for Batavia.

Royal Duke, schooner, 105 tons, Captain Stewart, for Brisbane.

Macedon (s.), 332 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Watt and family, Mrs. Sands, Miss Chisholm, Miss Evans, Mrs. Hornblower, Miss Coole, Master Coole, Mr. W. Watt, Masters Watt (2), Messrs. Levy, Stewart O'Brien, Nicholson, J. Nicholson, J. Sands, New, Hornblower, H. J. Hart, Jacobs, and 20 in the steerage.

Blackbird (s.), 331 tons, Captain Torrance, for Rockhampton, via Brisbane and Gladstone. Passengers—Mrs. Clements, Miss Clements, Master Clements, 5 children and servant, Miss Connel, Mrs. Rowlands, Miss Newson, Mrs. Shields and 4 children, Mrs. Miller and 4 children, Messrs. Bacchus, J. S. Rosenthall, J. M. Rosenthall, Richardson, Young, M'Michael, Shelton, and 20 in the steerage.

Boomerang (s.), 448 tons, Captain Lake, for Port Denison, and Cleveland Bay. Passengers—Miss Kerwan, Messrs. Solomon, F. Hanning, F. A. Anderson, W. Martin, H. Woolnough, Buchanan, Wing On, and 7 in the steerage.

Egmont (s.), 388 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. E. R. Row, Messrs. E. R. Row, F. Rowland, Martin, Thompson, Duncan, and 12 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 17.

Alice, Thomas, from the Hawkesbury, with 50,000 shingles, 2000 feet timber, 1300 bushels maize, 2200 dozen oranges, 4 coops poultry, 2 cases eggs, 6 hides; Caledonia, from Port Stephens, with 22,000 feet timber; Henrietta, from Brisbane Water, with 20 tons wood, 1000 feet timber; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 250 tons coal; Eleanor, Agnes, Heathcell, from Newcastle, with 640 tons coal; Agenoria, from Gerringong, with 54 kegs butter, 4 cases eggs, 18 hides, 5 coops poultry, 26 pigs; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 17 bales wool, 11 bales skins, 34 bales hay, 37 casks tallow, 31 bags maize, 240 sheep, 2 horses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 17.

Henrietta, for Broken Bay; Alchymist (s.), for Brisbane Water; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Juno, for Brunswick River; Agenoria, for Gerringong; Agnes, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—June 17.

Balclutha (s.), from Melbourne: 5 casks wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 1 bundle spades, 1 package, R. Sparrow; 1 colonial oven, 1 package shoe, 1 cask hardware, 2 packages, R. Aland; 33 bars iron, 3 bundles, 5 pairs axle blocks, &c., 48 plates, 25 bundles 30 bars iron, 8 packages, Walker and Co.; 32 bundles 99 bars iron, Powell and Co.; 1 package stock and dies, 2 ingots tin, T. Gibson; 18 ingots tin, Metcalfe and Co.; 6 cases drapery, Wright and Co.; 2 gratings, J. Duncan; 17 pieces wool press, J. Palmer and Co.; 54 drums caustic soda, 5 packages, Learmonth, Dickenson, and Co.; 1 case plants, S. Bernays; 1 crate, W. Allen; 1 case, Kinsela and Son; 5 cases, A. S. N. Co.; 1 bag rice, M. and S. Webster; 200 bags rice, Barker and Co.; 1 case, G. Harris; 1 case plants, L. Ryden; 6 cases, J. Jacobs and Co.; 40 bundles bags, C. Bond; 31 casks colour, 36 bags onions, D. Brown; 6 cases, W. H. Ariell; 10 barrels oil, 5 kegs lead, T. Edens; 30 bundles bags, D. Brown; 2 packages, A. Millman; 4 packages tobacco, 25 cases oil, 11 packages, Order.

Ocean, schooner, 170 tons, Captain Garde, from Moruya. Passenger—Miss Martin. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Australian, brig, 280 tons, Captain Hamilton, from Hokianga 31st ult mo. A. S. Webster, agent.

Balclutha (s.), 262 tons, Captain Saunders, from Melbourne 15th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Ryder, Miss Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold and 2 children, Messrs. J. Wyndham, S. W. Ryder, and 10 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

June 18.

Southern Cross, schooner, 170 tons, Captain Kenny, from Honolulu 29th April. Bellby and Scott, agents.

Pacific, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Scott, from New Caledonia 24th ultimo. C. Schweig and Co., agents.

James Paterson (s.), 388 tons, Captain Moore, from Auckland, via Bay of Islands. Passengers—Messrs. Thorne, R. Fortescue, Levy, and 6 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Dandenong (s.), 374 tons, Captain Lapthorne, from Melbourne 15th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Savigny, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Holland, Rev. J. Milne, Messrs. James, Lester, Benny, Sware, Cowley, Coffee, Gillespie, Thompson, and 19 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—June 17.

Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay.
Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton.
Blackbird (s.), for Rockhampton.
Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.
Suffolk, for Melbourne.
Ann, for Melbourne.

June 18.

Duke of Edinburgh, for Fiji.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 18.

Galilee, for Batavia; Winefred, for London.

CLEARANCES.—June 17.

Galilee, brig, 247 tons, Captain Wood, for Batavia.

Royal Duke, schooner, 105 tons, Captain Stewart, for Brisbane.

Macedon (s.), 332 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Watt and family, Mrs. Sands, Miss Chisholm, Miss Evans, Mrs. Hornblower, Miss Coole, Master Coole, Mr. W. Watt, Masters Watt (2), Messrs. Levy, Stewart O'Brien, Nicholson, J. Nicholson, J. Sands, New, Hornblower, H. J. Hart, Jacobs, and 20 in the steerage.

Blackbird (s.), 331 tons, Captain Torrance, for Rockhampton, via Brisbane and Gladstone. Passengers—Mrs. Clements, Miss Clements, Master Clements, 5 children and servant, Miss Connel, Mrs. Rowlands, Miss Newson, Mrs. Shields and 4 children, Mrs. Miller and 4 children, Messrs. Bacchus, J. S. Rosenthall, J. M. Rosenthall, Richardson, Young, M'Michael, Shelton, and 20 in the steerage.

Boomerang (s.), 448 tons, Captain Lake, for Port Denison, and Cleveland Bay. Passengers—Miss Kerwan, Messrs. Solomon, F. Hanning, F. A. Anderson, W. Martin, H. Woolnough, Buchanan, Wing On, and 7 in the steerage.

Egmont (s.), 388 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. E. R. Row, Messrs. E. R. Row, F. Rowland, Martin, Thompson, Duncan, and 12 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 17.

Alice, Thomas, from the Hawkesbury, with 50,000 shingles, 2000 feet timber, 1300 bushels maize, 2200 dozen oranges, 4 coops poultry, 2 cases eggs, 6 hides; Caledonia, from Port Stephens, with 22,000 feet timber; Henrietta, from Brisbane Water, with 20 tons wood, 1000 feet timber; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 250 tons coal; Eleanor, Agnes, Heathcell, from Newcastle, with 640 tons coal; Agenoria, from Gerringong, with 54 kegs butter, 4 cases eggs, 18 hides, 5 coops poultry, 26 pigs; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 17 bales wool, 11 bales skins, 34 bales hay, 37 casks tallow, 31 bags maize, 240 sheep, 2 horses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 17.

Henrietta, for Broken Bay; Alchymist (s.), for Brisbane Water; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Juno, for Brunswick River; Agenoria, for Gerringong; Agnes, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—June 17.

Balclutha (s.), from Melbourne: 5 casks wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 1 bundle spades, 1 package, R. Sparrow; 1 colonial oven, 1 package shoe, 1 cask hardware, 2 packages, R. Aland; 33 bars iron, 3 bundles, 5 pairs axle blocks, &c., 48 plates, 25 bundles 30 bars iron, 8 packages, Walker and Co.; 32 bundles 99 bars iron, Powell and Co.; 1 package stock and dies, 2 ingots tin, T. Gibson; 18 ingots tin, Metcalfe and Co.; 6 cases drapery, Wright and Co.; 2 gratings, J. Duncan; 17 pieces wool press, J. Palmer and Co.; 54 drums caustic soda, 5 packages, Learmonth, Dickenson, and Co.; 1 case plants, S. Bernays; 1 crate, W. Allen; 1 case, Kinsela and Son; 5 cases, A. S. N. Co.; 1 bag rice, M. and S. Webster; 200 bags rice, Barker and Co.; 1 case, G. Harris; 1 case plants, L. Ryden; 6 cases, J. Jacobs and Co.; 40 bundles bags, C. Bond; 31 casks colour, 36 bags onions, D. Brown; 6 cases, W. H. Ariell; 10 barrels oil, 5 kegs lead, T. Edens; 30 bundles bags, D. Brown; 2 packages, A. Millman; 4 packages tobacco, 25 cases oil, 11 packages, Order.

Australian, from Hokianga: 61 pieces timber, 396 cases gum, A. S. Webster.

June 18.

Pacific, from Samoa, via New Caledonia: 66 tons copra, C. Schweig and Co.

Southern Cross, from Honolulu: 1559 bags 167 mats sugar, 630 sacks barley, 30 casks molasses, 144 cases 100 half-barrels salmon, Bellby and Scott.

Dandenong (s.), from Melbourne: 1 parcel, Hoffnung and Co.; 19 boxes soap, A. Hinchcliffe, 1 parcel, W. Price and Co.; 30 bags onions, W. H. M'Keown; 5 cases, 2 parcels, W. Maddock; 30 boxes candles, W. H. Ariell; 1 parcel, Stanford and Co.; 1 package, W. Edwards; 126 cases, Carrier and Adet; 1 trunk, A. Russell; 23 cases, 720 castings, Superintendent; 1 parcel, Bright; 5 parcels, Deiper; 100 bags flour, Nipper and See; 40 bags oatmeal, 10 bags bar ey, W. H. Ariell; 5 cases, 2 parcels, Gordon and Gotch; 3 tons hay, H. James; 1 parcel, Isaacs and Co.; 3 crates cabbage, 2 ditto cauliflowers, P. James; 100 cases oil, Gilfillan and Co.; 1 sack seed, C. F. Cresswell; 2 sheets iron, 1 parcel, Dearin and Son; 3 crates cauliflowers, Main; 297 iron pipes, 46 bags onions, 21 packages, Order.

James Paterson (s.), from Auckland: 1 case, Hencker; 7765 oz 7 dwts. 12 grs. gold, Oriental Bank; 1 case, A. S. N. Co.; 30 bundles bags, C. B. Bond; 4 cases plants, C. F. Cresswell; 60 bales flax, 5 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 17.

Galilee, for Batavia: 406 tons coal, J. Shoobert.

Lady Bowen (s.), for Rockhampton via Brisbane, Maryborough, and Gladstone: 3 quarter-casks wine, 10 cases brandy, 12 packages tea, 6 packages, Tidwell, Wilson, and Co.; 10 quarter-casks brandy, 40 cases whisky, 30 boxes candles, 28 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 cases 36 kegs coffee, 2 packages tobacco, 70 bagrots currants, 19 boxes tea, 10 cases claret, 18 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 10 boxes raisins, 6 bars iron, H. Harper; 207 cases kerosene, 44 sheets metal, 23 cases brandies, 3 packages, Towns and Co.; 1 package opium, E. Row and Co.; 1 case brandy, 1 package tea, D. Cohen and Co.; 1 package tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 5 quarter-casks whisky, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 16 bundles iron, 1 package, F. H. Trouton; 2 sacks barley, 30 barrels currants, 10 dozen brooms, Barker and Co.; 18 trunks boots, Bevens and Seligman; 5 quarter-casks brandy, Monteiore, Joseph, and Co.; 9 packages, R. F. Faiser; 57 bags sugar, 5 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 2 cases, J. Hughes; 7 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 2 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 case, Hoffnung and Co.; 14 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 6 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 40 bags rice, 2 cases claret, Meyerfeld and Co., 6 kegs nails, Levick and Co.; 7 packages, E. Vickery; 2 packages, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 1 case, J. Vickery; 4 cases, Peate and Harcourt; 1 package, D. Cohen and Co.; 2 packages, Jacobs and Co.; 5 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 20 cases ditto, Below; 1 case, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 2 cases, J. and G. M'Martie; 3 packages, Isadwell; 1 case, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 11 kegs butter, 5 packages, F. Gibbons; 8 kegs butter, J. Graham; 10 kegs butter, J. Healey; 4 kegs butter, Jones and Flanagan; 1 package, W. Yeates; 14 packages, Elliott; 1 case, Myers; 10 cases, Alderson and Sons; 2 horses, J. Green; 1 case, Biddell, Brothers; 1 case, W. H. Paling; 2 casks butter, J. Cameron; 10 axle-arms, 32 bars iron, 7 packages, Reilly and Cohen; 2 cases, Peate and Harcourt; 1 case, F. R. Robinson; 21 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 2 packages, A. Curtis; 1 case, Matthews; 2 cases, J. B. Tickle; 5 kegs butter, Blow and Walsh; 56 fire bars, 3 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 10 bags salt, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 package, Lane and Co.; 1 package, J. Carr; 1 package, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 6 kegs butter, W. Hezlet; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 1 package, Moores; 3 packages fancy goods, Jacobs, Brothers; 3611 bags wheat, 675 bags 800 quarter-sacks flour, Bellby and Scott.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 16.—Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town.
June 17.—Tararua (s.), from New Zealand; Loch Lomond, from Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.—Emuloua, for Newcastle; Tamar (s.), for Launceston.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 17.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and cloudy.
June 18.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and raining.
	Noon.	S.W.	Ditto, and cloudy.
	5. p.m.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 17.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Queensland.		
Cardwell	SE. Fine	
Townsville	S. Fine	
Bowen	SE. Fine	
Port Mackay	Calm. Fine	
Waverley	S, strong. Fine	
Nebo	E. Fine	
Rockhampton	NW., strong. Cloudy	
Hawkwood	Calm. Cloudy	
Maryborough	Calm. Cloudy	
Gayndah	SW. Cloudy	
Roma	Calm. Cloudy	
Brisbane	Calm. Cloudy	
Toowoomba	Calm. Cloudy	
Dalby	Calm. Cloudy	
N. S. Wales.		
Tenterfield	SW. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Casino	Calm. Dull	N., light. Fine
Grafton	S., light. Cloudy	E., light. Fine
Clarence Heads	Calm. Cloudy	NE., light. Fine
Glen Innes	W. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Inverell	Calm. Cloudy	N. Gloomy
Port Macquarie	WSW. Dull	W. Cloudy
West Kempsey	W. Fine	W. Cloudy
Armidale	SW. Cloudy	W., light. Raining
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Gunnedah	SW. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Narrabri	SW. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Cloudy	W. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Port Stephens	SW. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Newcastle	NW. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Barranjoie	W., light. Fine	Calm. Dull
Windsor	Calm. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Sydney	W. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
South Head	SW. Fine, sea smooth	Calm. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	NE. Fine	ESE. Dull
Kiama	WNW., light. Fine	SE. Fine
Jervis Bay	WNW., light. Fine	SE., light. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Heavy frost	NW. Fine
Araluen	NE. Foggy	S. Cloudy
Moruya	N. Fine	Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Frosty	SW. Dull
Cooma	SW., light. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Eden	SW., light. Cloudy	SE., light. Dull
Yass	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Dense fog	WNW. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Dull
Bathurst	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Carcoar	Calm. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Cloudy	WNW. Cloudy
Castlis	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Dull	SW. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Cloudy	SW. Raining
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Dull
Orange	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Forbes	Calm. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Lake rain
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Dull
Wagga Wagga	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	NW. Fine	WNW. Cloudy
Hay	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	NNW. Dull, like rain	Calm. Fine
Ba'ranald	NW. Cloudy	NW. Raining
Euston	NNW. Raining	Calm. Raining
Wentworth	ENE. Raining	Calm. Raining.
Victoria.		
Melbourne	N. Dull	
Queenscliff	N. Fine	
Cape Schank	N. Overcast	
Cape Otway	N. Overcast	
Portland	NNE. Overcast	
South Australia.		
Guichen Bay	N. Cloudy.	
Adelaide	NE. Overcast	
M'Donnell Bay	N. Fine	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 29·931; Queenscliff, 30·00; Cape Schank, 29·76; Cape Otway, 29·00; Portland, 29·870; Guichen Bay, 29·749; Adelaide, 29·626.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 54°; Queenscliff, 54°; Cape Schank, 55°; Cape Otway, 55°; Portland, 59°; Guichen Bay, 51°; Adelaide, 51·8.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 9° 28′ 1″ East. 2nd June, 1871.

The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 1h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and to Mean Sea Level.

Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

June 16, 1871. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Dry radiation.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·277	45·1	88	W.	5	0·6	10	0·00	5·0
P.M. 3	·129	54·5	80	W.	1	0·0	10		
„ 9	·122	48·6	94	WNW.	5	0·1	2		3·0
Mean ...	30·179	49·3	87·3		5	0·1	7·3		4·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·015.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum 56·3 Sun-maximum 88·4 Minimum 43·0 Grass-minimum 35·2

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 111·0 at 11.50 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 62·4.

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 17th—41·459 inches.

Annual average of the preceding twelve years—51·033 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1st to June 1st during the previous 14 years, 28·103 inches.

Meteorological Stations, arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—June 17, 1871. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 A.M. Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
Armidale	83	3378	30·277	44·0	80	SW.	4.0	51·2	31·1	0
P. M'Quarie	0	—	—	—	—	WSW	4·0	60·4	48·5	0·02
Casillis	113	1060	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	61·0	42·3	0
Dubbo	140	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	38·2	0
Durro	230	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	52·9	—	0
Mus'kleb'n	96	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	54·3	32·2	0
Mudgee	90	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	51·4	35·0	0
W. M'Tland	16	—	—	—	—	W.	1·0	56·1	40·2	0
Newcastle	1	112	29·970	48·2	87	NW.	0·6	50·3	41·2	0
Orange	132	3091	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	49·6	35·2	0
Bathurst	100	2333	—	39·5	93	SW.	4·0	55·0	25·0	0
Parramatta	10	—	—	—	—	W.	1·0	54·2	38·7	0
Sydney	5	155	30·060	44·0	94	W.	0·5	56	41·2	0
Wentw'rth	350	—	—	—	—	ENE.	0·1	49·6	—	0
W'll'ongong	5	—	—	—	—	NE.	—	58·4	41·2	0
Bowenfels	57	2129	30·121	39·9	100	Calm.	0·0	54·0	37·3	0
W. Wanda	166	—	—	—	—	NE.	1·0	—	32·9	0
Queanb'n	62	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	59·2	36·7	0
Deniliquin	278	410	30·042	40·0	91	NW.	1·0	62·1	—	0
Kiandra	84	4640	30·392	34·4	79	Calm.	0.0	47·7	17·0	0
Cooma	47	—	—	—	—	N.	1·0	49·6	24·8	0
Eden	0	107	29·209	44·7	94	SW.	1·0	59·0	45·1	0

Astronomical Memorandum for June 19, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.	Full Moon	3rd
Sun	7.6	4.56	Last quarter	10th
Moon	8.0 a.m.	8.36 p.m.	New Moon	18th
Mercury	8.27 a.m.	3.39 p.m.	First quarter	26th
Venus	10.3 a.m.	8.10 p.m.	Perigee	3rd
Mars	12.18 p.m.	12.17 a.m.		
Jupiter	7.48 a.m.	5.32 p.m.	Moon's age, 1·0 days.	
Saturn	5.39 p.m.	7.51 a.m.		

Moon—G.S. Declination, 24h; in Equator, 12th; O.N. Declination, 19th; in Equator, 26th; Apogee, 17th.

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 8h. 58m.; p.m., 9h. 17m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

FENCING ON THE WESTERN LINE.—Some misapprehension appears to exist in reference to the description of timber used for fences on the Western line of railway; and a statement was made in the Legislative Assembly a few evenings ago to the effect that "a large proportion of the fencing on the Western line was of white gum, which would only last seven or ten years." We are in a position to state that the timbers used on contracts Nos. 7 and 8 (those now in progress) consist of box, red gum, stringy bark, black butt, and ribbon gum, which are the best timbers that can be found within a radius of twenty-five miles. In no case has the common white gum been used in the fencing. Fences erected of the same description of timber as that used on the railway exist in different parts of the district, and they have been up from fifteen to twenty years. We understand that the officer re-ponsible to the Government in this particular matter has explored the bush for miles in all directions to satisfy himself that the Government were getting the best timber in the district.

RIFLE MATCH.—No. 5 Battery Volunteer Artillery fired the concluding match for the breech-loading rifle presented for competition by Major Wilson, on Saturday last, at the Paddington Range. The conditions were that it was to be won three times consecutively or four times promiscuously, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Green having headed the score for the fourth time on Saturday, was declared the winner.

China and Earthenware, Glassware, &c., for absolute Sale.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of dealers in earthenware and others to their unreserved sale of several invoices of china, earthenware, glassware, &c., at the sale rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 a.m.—Adv.

The schooner Pacific is from Samoa, via New Caledonia. She left the latter port on 24th May. On the 29th she encountered a violent gale, commencing at N.W. and gradually veering to S.W., with a very heavy sea from the southward. During the gale she shipped a sea, which carried away the jibboom and bulwarks and stanchions from the knighthead to the main rigging, on the starboard side, at the same time smashing both boats and washing the galley overboard. The land was made on the 5th instant, and since then strong S.W. gales have prevailed. On the 9th instant sighted a brig off Crowdy Head, bound south.

The following is a list of the officers of H.M.S. Basilisk, paddle sloop, 6 guns, and 400 horse-power, expected daily from Melbourne:—Captain, John Moresby; lieutenants, C. M. Laughlin, F. Hayter, S. G. Smith; navigating lieutenant, T. L. Gourlivan; surgeon, G. Goodman; paymaster, F. S. J. S. O'Neill; chief-engineer, T. S. Slade; sub-lieutenants, v. A. Bradshaw, E. P. Jones, H. C. Vivian; assistant-surgeon, C. H. Haynes; assistant-paymaster, J. K. Mosse; engineers, F. Skelton, J. Butchart, W. W. Watts; midshipmen, A. E. C. G. Grant, C. A. F. Waters, R. A. C. Montague, F. W. Shortland, S. T. D. Pitt, C. V. Smith; navigating midshipman, H. H. Subhen.

The Omeo (s.), from Newcastle to Melbourne, passed this port on saturday.

The Australian, from Hokianga, reports strong S. and S.W. gales have prevailed throughout the passage, which has occupied eighteen days. There were no vessels loading at Hokianga for Sydney.

The Southern Cross, from Honolulu, reports having had fine moderate weather to Howe's Island; since then heavy head gales. The brig Crown was loading for this port.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 16.—Tien Tsin, barque, M'Kinlay, from Sydney.
June 16.—City of Newcastle, barque, Mathews, from Dunedin.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
June 16.—Miss Kilmansegg, brig, Finlayson, for Java, with 330 tons coal, ½ ton butter, 18 barrels 3 tierces beef.
June 16.—Lily, brig, Lakin, for Adelaide, with 396 tons coal.
June 17.—Amateur, schooner, Hughes, for Lyttelton, with 257 tons coal.
June 17.—Bosphorus, barque, Ward, for Adelaide, with 490 tons coal.
June 17.—Florella, American ship, Peabody, for Hongkong, with 1170 tons coal.
June 17.—Omeo (s.), Calder, for Melbourne, with 750 tons coal.
June 17.—Briton, barque, Dyson, for Auckland, with 470 tons coal, 100 cases oranges.
June 17.—Anna, French barque, Choupant, for Hongkong, with 840 tons coal.

COASTER INWARDS.

June 17.—Saxonia (s.), from Sydney.

Since our last report no alteration in freights has taken place, and the engagements for tonnage to foreign ports have been but few, and the supply continues far short of requirements; the demand is principally for China. The latest charters effected are—for Bombay, 90s; Batavia, 15s; and Hongkong, 28s. Since June 1 the ship Gutenberg has left for Java with 570 tons coal at 19s; the Rebecca Jane, with 307 tons, for San Francisco, round charter; the Carl Ludwig, 313 tons, for Singapore, at 20s; the Corinne, with 375 tons, for Yokohama, at 40s; the Thyatira, with 1100 tons, for Shanghai, at 34s; the Questembert, with 490 tons, for Padang, at 23s; the River Lune, with 1570 tons, for San Francisco, home charter; and the Miss Kilmansegg, with 330 tons, for Java, on ship's account. There are now loading:—the Anna, 535, for Hongkong; Florella, 835, for Hongkong; Glenlora, 764, for Bombay; British Sovereign, 1292, for Bombay; Thomas S. Stone, 493, for San Francisco; Woodbine, 253, for China; Whirlwind, 968, for Hongkong; and the Castle Howe, 260, for Valparaiso. Rates of freight are as under:—Shanghai, 34s; Hongkong, 28s; Mauritius, 20s; Singapore, 20s; Galle, 20s; Amoy, 24s; Yokohama, 38s; Bombay, 30s; San Francisco, 24s; Java, 15s to 16s; Calcutta, 17s; Saigon, 20s; Colombo, 23s; Adelaide, 9s; Auckland, 16s; Otago, 18s; Melbourne, 6d; Lyttelton, 17s; Wellington, 16s.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, June 17.

WHALE SPOKEN.—The brig Obertin, which arrived in port yesterday morning, spoke on the 13th instant, off Smoky Cape, Tasmania, the whaling vessel Water Witch, of Hobart Town, bound for that port; nine months out, and full.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, June 17.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 14.—Khandeish, from Liverpool; Star of India, from London, with immigrants; Elizabeth, James Hannell, from Mauritius; Nightingale, from Colombo.

The ship Khandeish, from Liverpool, left Liverpool on the 14th of March, and was off Holyhead between 10 and 11 a.m. on the 15th. In 27° S. latitude and 31° W. longitude, a gale from S.E. was experienced for six days, with a tremendous sea. On the night of the 9th May sighted Gough Island, the wind blowing a terrific gale from the southward, with high cross seas, one of which came on board, entirely smashing the gig and damaging other boats on the skids, setting spare adrift, breaking the ringbolts in the deck, smashing in all the starboard side of the forward-house, and doing other damage about the decks, and injuring several of the crew. May 13, latitude 44·20 S., longitude 19° E., rounded the Cape of Good Hope with a strong gale from W.N.W., N.E. gales continuing, with rain and disagreeable weather, and driving the ship to the south of the Crozet Isles, and as far south as latitude 49°. On May 20 had a hurricane, the wind making a circle of 22 points of the compass in eight hours, causing a confused sea, and making the ship to lay hove heavily, and filling the decks. On May 21 a passenger died of consumption after a protracted illness, having come to sea for the sake of his health. On May 23 rounded the Crozet Islands in latitude 48·30, wind again from S.E., blowing in fearful gusts for short periods, and between the puffs little or no wind. Backed from N. to N.E., and continued very variable, having made a revolution of the compass every twenty-four hours since the 26th instant. On May 27 was in the meridian of the Kerguelen Islands, latitude 46·40 S. Since the 23rd had nothing but heavy rain, strong puffs, and intervening calms. May 28.—Blowing terrific gales, attended with rain, and a high sea and sudden gusts of wind which at times threatened to blow the canvas from the bolt-ropes; lasted six hours. Midnight.—Wind veered to N., still blowing a hurricane. June 4.—Off Cape Leeuwin, experienced a terrific gale, still blowing from N.E. On June 8, the wind settled into light breezes from S.W., and then back to W., with dirty, rainy weather, afterwards freshening into a fearful gale, blowing new sails from the yards. 9th.—Still blowing very hard; shifted to N.W. and N.N.W., which lasted till the 14th, when Cape Otway was made, wind still blowing hard at N.N.W. The Carnarvon, from London to Adelaide, sixty days out, was spoken on April 14, in latitude 3·55, and longitude 21·36.—*Argus*, June 15.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

June 13.—Velocity, from a whaling voyage, in charge of the chief officer, the captain having died.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

June 13.—Lago, from New York.
June 14.—Jane Bell, Annie Brown, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

June 13.—Essie Black, for

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.—The fourth quarterly regatta in connection with the Sydney Rowing Club came off on Saturday afternoon, under very favourable circumstances. The weather was fine, the wind was not too strong, and there was a large number of spectators to stimulate the contestants by their cheers. A large portion of the visitors were on Fort Macquarie, admission to which was obtained by ticket. Large numbers of persons were congregated within and without the grounds attached to the Club-house. A band of music was stationed on the Fort, and cheered up drooping spirits by discoursing large quantities of music. Tom White, of the London Tavern, had a temporary building near to the Club-house, and he there plied a very brisk trade all the afternoon. The principal event on the programme was the senior gig race, in which four boats started. The Osprey—F. Blaxland, R. Barton, R. Hays, J. Blaxland, Miller (coxswain); Sabrina—G. Deloitte, P. J. Clark, R. A. Clark, C. Deloitte, J. Wilson (coxswain); Ariel—J. Oatley, M. Parnell, C. Oliver, J. Myers, L. M'Kay (coxswain); Alma Mater—M. A. Fitzhardinge, R. Teece, A. H. Yeomans, G. H. Fitzhardinge, C. Fitzhardinge (coxswain). The course was from Circular Quay, round two boats in Lavender Bay, round Fort Denison, and back to Club-house. The prize was presented by Messrs. Hardy, Brothers. A false start was made. At the second attempt the boats got well away together; on passing Dawes' Point, the river crew (Osprey) had a lead of about a boat's length; the University crew (Alma Mater) had second place, but the other two were only slightly astern. When rounding Lavender Bay, the River crew had a lead of two or three boats' lengths, the University second, Deloitte's crew third, and Oatley's crew three or four lengths astern. The distance between each boat was somewhat increased before Fort Denison was rounded, and it was then manifest that there would be but little alteration in their relative positions up to the end of the race. When passing the red buoy the coxswain of the Alma Mater kept her rather too near the shore, and the result was that one of the oars was broken. A little extra effort on the part of the crew, however, was successful in keeping the boat in second place. The boats came in in the order above-named—namely, the Osprey (1), Alma Mater (2), Sabrina (3) and Ariel (4). It was a fine race throughout and the distance was gone over in 22 minutes 10 seconds. The cheers of the spectators as the winning crew rounded Fort Macquarie were very enthusiastic. Another event on the programme was the Maiden Double-scull Race: course—from the Club-house round two boats in Lavender Bay, thence round boat off Kiribilli, and back to Club-house. Two boats started: "The Count"—Messrs. H. Doyle and E. S. Ruthven; and "No-Account"—Messrs. M. H. Fitzhardinge and R. Teece. It was a well-contested race throughout, the boats keeping close together over the whole course. On passing by the Fort, "No Account" put on a spurt, and she came in a winner by about a boat's length. The Handicap Race was arranged to be pulled off in four divisions, as there were no less than fifteen entries, and the number of boats belonging to the club was insufficient to enable the whole of the contestants to pull off together. The course was from the Club-house round two boats in Lavender Bay, thence round boat off Kiribilli, and back to Club-house. The first division comprised only two boats—the Mathetes, M. H. Fitzhardinge, and True Blue, F. Anderson. The former was successful. In the second division three boats started—Adelphi, J. H. Fitzhardinge; The Iron Cross, J. Myers; and Elvira, P. J. Clark. Adelphi won by three or four lengths, Elvira coming in second. In the fourth division the following boats started:—Edith, T. E. Willis; Peri, W. Tiley; Sabrina, G. Deloitte; Osprey, C. Burton. A very fair start was made; but when the boats had reached about midway between the Club-house and Lavender Bay, Peri, which had then a slight lead, was run into by a skiff, and one of the poppet heads was broken. Tiley at once gave up. The Edith came in winning boat, a long way ahead of Sabrina. It was getting dark when the boats came in, and the fourth division had to postpone their part of the race until Tuesday next. The winner of each division will pull off for the prize on Saturday next.

FIJI.—We have received the *Times* of Levuka to the 27th May. The Queen's Birthday Ball was but poorly attended, but during the day there was a large display of bunting. In allusion to the proceedings at the interview between the deputation that lately waited on the Earl of Belmore with reference to Fijian annexation, the *Times* remarks:—"So here again hope of assistance from the long-cherished charter of Cakobau has fallen through. But another mode has been hit upon, by the union of the two races with the one object in view. The step taken is only a short one, although in the right direction. It is the granting of a charter to the Rev. J. Nettleton, Messrs. Turner, J. C. Smith, S. C. Burt, and Gustavus Hennings—representing the white population—Tui Levuka, and Rata Mele, representing the natives. The charter only refers to Levuka, and provides for necessary improvements, to be made with native and European funds. This is partly throwing the onus of any steps which may be taken upon Cakobau, who, as sovereign of the dominion, has power to enforce his own laws, which he may make binding upon any people settling here, if he should feel so inclined. But does the charter just granted remove the obstacle which existed in the previous one? Hardly, we think, in the present state of things; for it is a delegation of power to a certain body of men, the same as the other was. If, however, Cakobau were to frame a few simple laws, and acknowledge them as his, and then appoint a mixed Commission to carry them out, the whole responsibility would rest upon him. He might be induced to do this, and would be enabled to enforce them amongst the natives, whilst under such a corporation, and by its authority a few white men might be engaged to carry out the laws among the European settlers. This would be carrying into effect the laws which had been first of all framed by ourselves in the name of Cakobau; and which laws he had a perfect and just right to establish, both for his aboriginal subjects, and for any persons who might come and reside in his dominions. This action would strengthen him amongst the natives, and would give him much greater moral influence with his own people. If the matter were laid before him, we think that he would acquiesce, and meet us in our endeavours for the public good."

MALLOON COPPER MINES.—Some of the ore buried or carried away in the last great flood, is reported by the *Braidwood Monitor* of Friday, to have been recovered, and as high flood-mark is now known, they will be able to avoid any more such losses by having the ore stacked above wash. There are now about forty tons of various descriptions of copper ore raised and on the ground. The three loads of ore that were forwarded to Newcastle for smelting as a test yielded 16½ per cent. of copper. The ore contained other metals, but we have not heard what they consist of as it was tried for copper only. We understand that 16½ per cent. is considered above the average of the quality of most mines. The Peak Downs Copper Mines average a little higher, while that of the Currawang mines is somewhat lower. The present proprietors applied to the Rev. W. B. Clarke, with a view of obtaining his valuable services in reporting on the mine. That gentleman was, however, at the time unwell. After waiting for nearly two months in the hope of his recovering, and finding that he still remained too much indisposed to visit the mines (which is much to be regretted), they applied to two other gentlemen, one of whom spent nearly a week on the ground. The result of their investigations and reports have not yet been received, but we believe they are very favourable The proprietors propose throwing the mines into, and have them worked by, a public company. The manager, Mr. Bacon, is now in Sydney endeavouring to make arrangements for that purpose.

DEATH OF AN OLD MEMBER OF THE PRESS.—Our obituary notices (says the *Argus*) mention the death of a very old Melbourne Press man, Mr. Graham Finlayson. The deceased gentleman, as early as 1826, was engaged on the *Hobart Town Courier* as sub-editor, and in 1840, and for several year later, was at work in Melbourne as reporter on the *Melbourne Herald*, the other papers in existence in this city being at that time the *Gazette* and *Patriot*. In 1851 he started the *Temperance Advocate*, the first teetotal paper in the colony, which, however, was not a success. After working on Bendigo as a digger for a while, he in 1852 commenced an evening paper, called the *Daily News*, which also proved an unprofitable speculation. Subsequently he entered into other pursuits, and acquired some property, which was afterwards reduced by adverse circumstances. The deceased gentleman was known to many old colonists as of a very mild and inoffensive disposition. He was a member of the Old Colonists' Association from its beginning, and took much interest in its welfare. He was 68 years of age, and his death took place on the anniversary of his birthday.

ARREST OF A BANK DEFAULTER.—The following account of the arrest of a bank clerk appears in the Melbourne *Age* of Thursday:—Benalla, 14th June. Alexander Rose, the absconding clerk from the National Bank at Emerald-hill, was brought up here to-day, before the local magistrates, charged with the embezzlement of £300 from the Bank at Emerald-hill, and £200 from the branch at Learmonth. The prisoner was arrested yesterday, at Violet Town, by constable James Percy, stationed at Violet Town. In his evidence constable Percy deposed that he met the prisoner on Monday afternoon in Violet Town. From the description given in the *Police Gazette*, he identified the prisoner, and arrested him at 7 o'clock the following morning in a bedroom at the Commercial Hotel, Violet Town. He went to the prisoner's bedroom and asked if he were Alexander Rose. Prisoner said "Yes." The constable then asked if he had been employed in the National Bank at Emerald-hill, to which question Rose again answered "yes." The constable then arrested him. Rose said, "Oh, you may as well take the money belonging to the National Bank." The prisoner then handed over £360, all in National Bank notes. £185 was in £5 notes, and £175 in £1 notes. The prisoner then said: "I am glad it has come to this. I am weary of wandering about. I was inclined to give myself up at Murchison." The prisoner here displayed much emotion and, in reply to the magistrate, declined to ask the constable any questions. Sergeant Wheelan asked for a remand till Friday, to allow time for the warrant to arrive from Ballarat. The remand was granted, and the prisoner left the dock in tears.

W. R. LESTER, ESQ., MURDER.—Sir,—My husband informs me that you wish to send to Dr. Bristo an account of the cure of my leg. It came first like a stone bruise, then swelling and an eruption set in all over the foot and leg, which continued for two and a half years, causing the most dreadful pain, and no rest night or day. I tried everything I could obtain without any relief, and I spent £15 for Holloway's pills and ointment, besides doctors' medicines, &c., at last I was induced to try Dr. Bristo's sarsaparilla and pills. After taking ten bottles I was quite cured, with scarcely any mark left. You are at liberty to make this known.—I remain, yours obediently, ROSINA BRIERLEY.—Wellington, December, New South Wales. To Mr. E. Row.—I can vouch for the truth of this statement should you feel inclined to make use of it; it may do good to others.—W. R. LESTER.—ADV.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. CANON STACK.—The funeral of the Rev. Canon Stack took place on Saturday, and was attended by a very large number of persons. The remains of this lamented clergyman having arrived from Newcastle by the steamer in the morning, the melancholy *cortege* began to move from the parsonage at Balmain, to the Anglican church in that locality, at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock, and so arrived at St. Mary's about noon, followed on foot by a great concourse of the friends and parishioners of the deceased. The church—wherein Canon Stack was for so many years a faithful minister, and which forms a fitting monument of his acceptable labours—was densely crowded with mourners; the women and children weeping silently for the loss of their beloved pastor, and all very painfully affected, even to sobs and tears. In the streets through which the funeral passed, the inhabitants lined the road or joined in the procession, with a quiet manifestation of personal sorrow for the sudden and calamitous death of Mr. Stack, and of an earnest and respectful sympathy with his afflicted family. The ceremony was attended by the resident clergy of all the other Denominations, and by the leading members of their different congregations; the concern so kindly and unmistakably evinced being one of the most observable circumstances of the occasion—one which could not but be soothing to the bitter grief and sharp distress of those upon whom this heavy trial has more directly fallen, from the hand of an inscrutable Providence. When the corpse was borne into the church where the departed had so often preached and prayed, the entire congregation stood up, the same mark of affectionate reverence being shown when the coffin was lifted and carried away, after the service. The Dean of Sydney officiated, assisted by the Rev. Edward Rogers, the incumbent of Trinity. Part of the 90th Psalm was sung by the choir. Mr. Deane presiding at the organ. Besides Dean Cowper and Mr. Rogers, the following clergymen were present:—The Bishop of Bathurst, the Rev. Colin M'Culloch, Rev. J. G. Fraser, Rev. James Watkin, Rev. Ralph Mansfield, Rev. Canon O'Reilly, Rev. Canon Vidal, Rev. Canon Stephen, Rev. Mr. Thackeray, Rev. Dr. Barry, Rev. E. M. Salmiere, Rev. Thomas Smith, Rev. George King, Rev. H. S. King, Rev. H. H. A. Palmer, Rev. Mr. Bode, Rev. C. B. Cave, Rev. Mr. Carter, Rev. Mr. Langley, Rev. W. F. Creeny, Rev. Stanley Mitchell, Rev. W. Allworth, Rev. J. M. Hillyar, Rev. C. H. Rich, Rev. John Pendrill, Rev. Samuel Fox, Rev. Mr. Archdall, Rev. Thomas Wilson, Rev. Thomas Kemmis, Rev. Joseph Barnier, Rev. Thomas Hayden, Rev. R. W. Young, and Rev. C. Smith. Mr. Alexander Gordon (the Chancellor of the Diocese), the Hon. John Campbell, Esq., M.L.C., Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, M.L.A., Mr. E. W. Cameron, Mr. Alexander Stuart, Mr. Charles Moore, Mr. Richard Jones, Mr. F. E. Rogers, Mr. W. T. Pinhey, Mr. H. E. A. Allan, the Messieurs Deloitte, Mr. M. E. Murnin, Mr. J. Shoobert, Mr. Spence, and Mr. Rountree were amongst those present. There were between forty and fifty cabs, mourning coaches, and private carriages in the procession which followed the hearse from the church to the Mortuary at the Redfern station; and, among them we saw one of the private carriages of his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, who has always individually recognised the personal worth of the deceased. The funeral reached the railway station shortly before 2 p.m., and left about ten minutes after that hour, for the Necropolis at Haslem Creek; a considerable number following the body to the grave, where the last prayers were said by the Dean of Sydney. It is related, as a very remarkable circumstance, that the text of the last sermon of the deceased clergyman was preached from the 3rd and 4th verses of the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel; in which there is, first, an outspoken confession of unswerving faith, and then a declared, unalterable reliance upon the Divine will.... "I have glorified Thee on the earth; I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do." These significant and solemn "parting words" recurred with much force to the minds of those who had been in the church when that sermon was preached by Canon Stack, on the Sunday previous, and who were present at the funeral of the preacher, in the same place, within seven days afterwards. Had this stout-hearted veteran soldier of Christ—bowed down under the hand of the Great but Loving Chastener—no presentiment of his approaching departure? Who shall presume to say?

VOLUNTEER PARADE.—A Major's Parade of the Sydney and Suburban Battalions of the Volunteer Rifles took place on Saturday afternoon. Four companies of the Sydney Battalion, and the Grammar School Cadet Corps assembled at the Victoria Barracks; the Highland Brigade and the Paddington and Surrey Hills Rifle Corps paraded at the Court-house, Darlinghurst. There was a large muster at both places. The men were put through a variety of evolutions, inspected, and dismissed about 5 o'clock p.m.

RUNAWAY.—About half-past 10 o'clock on last Saturday forenoon, a horse attached to a spring-cart then standing in Little Hunter-street bolted down Hunter-street, past Pitt-street, and was very cleverly arrested by a bystander before reaching Castlereagh-street. In its course a wheel of the cart struck an old man, the driver of a licensed dray, on one of his legs, and lamed him, but not so badly as to prevent him from going on his way. The spring-cart was the property of a man named John Andrews, a crockery-ware seller, residing at Newtown.

THE RACEHORSE ELI.—We have been requested to contradict a report which was circulated last week to the effect that Mr. Hogan's racehorse Eli died on Thursday last. The horse, we are informed, is not dead, and will be sold by Messrs. Bradley, Newtown, and Lamb, on Wednesday next.

BANKS ACTING AS COMMISSION AGENTS.—In view of the proposed new charter for the Bank of New South Wales, and the probability of a revision of the general banking laws of this country, the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Melbourne have memorialised the Legislative Assembly in a significant fashion. Their petition, which was presented by Mr. Langton last evening, was as follows:—"That your petitioners have learned that certain banking companies have adopted the practice of receiving produce for sale on commission in London. That such a practice is altogether opposed to the well recognised rules of banking, and contrary to the spirit and intention of all charters granted by the Legislature of either of the colonies, or by the Imperial Parliament. That while such a practice is an unwarrantable interference with the province of merchants, it cannot but be fraught with danger to the banking institutions themselves. Your petitioners therefore pray that in dealing with the bill now before your honourable House for amending the Act of incorporation of the Bank of New South Wales, or with any general bill which may be introduced into your honourable House relating to banks or banking in the colony of Victoria, provision may be made for prohibiting by specific enactment any such banking company from travelling outside its legitimate business, by undertaking the sale of produce on commission, or other business of a purely mercantile character."

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque acting has been, for many years, a favourite form of public amusement in England, and has become so more recently in America. It has also its votaries amongst a large section of Australian playgoers, but the only opportunity they have had of seeing a first-class English artist was during Lady Don's visit to these colonies, which proved so remunerative, that it is not surprising that Mr. Coppin, with his usual business ability, took the earliest opportunity to secure the services of other stars in that line. These are the sisters Zavistowski, who arrived here recently after a tour through America,—where the Press has accorded them the highest position in their profession. On Saturday night, they made their *debut* here before one of the largest audiences ever seen in the Opera House, and had a highly-flattering welcome. The burlesque selected for the occasion is founded on the well known mythological story of Ixion, in which Miss Emmeline sustained the role of the Thessalian monarch, Miss Christine that of Jupiter, and Miss Alice, Mercury. Their personal appearance, their brilliant acting, singing, and dancing took the house by storm, and there seemed to be but one opinion, which was that they have hitherto had no rivals in Australia. Plaudits of the most enthusiastic character frequently interrupted the action of the piece, and numerous bouquets were showered upon the stage from the occupants of the dress circle. The Misses Emmeline and Alice introduced some new songs, and the piece was interspersed with telling allusions to political matters. Mr. Young made the part of Minerva very prominent, both by his make-up and his acting. Miss Carey as Venus, Miss Morgan as Juno, Miss Burton as Cupid, Miss Dixon as Apollo, Messrs. Douglas, Hasker, and Welsh as Mars, Bacchus and Ganymede, made the cast complete. The characters were tastefully dressed, the scenery new and well painted by Messrs. Torning and Wilson, and the mechanism by Kenno was perfect. The orchestra, which has been considerably augmented, was ably presided over by Mr. Rice, and the completeness of every department showed that unusual care was taken to insure the success obtained.

ODDFELLOWS' HALL.—The second concert at the Oddfellows' Hall took place on Saturday evening, when there was a large attendance. Mrs. W. J. Cordner, Miss Clara Lee, Mr. Kean, and other well-known vocalists took part in the entertainment, and everything went off most successfully. Miss West (a pupil of Madame Bushalle) made her appearance for the first time, and acquitted herself very creditably.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS, TEMPERANCE HALL.—There was a very fair attendance at the hall on Saturday evening, when the usual concert was given. Miss James and Mr. Andrew Fairfax, as usual, took part in the programme, and were very successful in their efforts to entertain the audience. Other lady and gentlemen amateurs also appeared, and the concert terminated shortly before 10 o'clock.

AMERICAN CIRCUS.—RANDWICK ASYLUM.—On the invitation of the proprietor of the circus, some hundreds of children connected with the Randwick Asylum were present at the afternoon performance on Saturday. The entertainment was under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor, and was attended by Mr. Wise, hon. treasurer, and Alderman Raphael, one of the directors of the Asylum, and a large number of the general public. It is needless to say that the children heartily enjoyed themselves. Their own band played at intervals during the performance. At the conclusion the children gave three hearty cheers for Messrs. Taylor and Bird, the proprietors. The former announced that the remaining half of the children would be admitted on Saturday afternoon next. The children were conveyed from and to Randwick in omnibuses, each displaying a flag, and the cavalcade, which numbered about twenty omnibuses, presented a very lively appearance. The arrangements for seating the children were admirably carried out by Mr. King.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

NEWCASTLE.

SATURDAY.

THE main arch of the new Markets, now in course of erection, fell with a tremendous crash a few minutes before 1 o'clock to-day, forcing out the north wall, which fell clean through the roof of Mr. Hollinshead's house, destroying a walnut wood suite of furniture, and engravings, and depositing about ten tons of brick and stone in the room; the house is also much shaken and injured; two girls narrowly escaped. The workmen were employed knocking away the centre supports of the arch, and had scarcely done so when the arch fell; one man, named Hands, was injured, and four others narrowly escaped. It is estimated this damage will amount to about £500.

MARYBOROUGH.

SATURDAY.

The schooner Juliet, Captain Ludwig, of Melbourne, bound for Cleveland Bay, struck on Breakses Spit on Monday last, and was abandoned on Wednesday in Hervey's Bay. The vessel is expected to sink in three hours. The captain and crew arrived here this morning.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

The formation of the new Ministry is still incomplete. Mr. Duffy had an interview with the Governor, and asked for longer time. It is probable nothing definite will be known till Tuesday.

Mr. Dwight, bookseller, is dead. He leaves his property to the University of Melbourne, in reversion, on his wife's death.

A private company is being formed for railway extension to Gipps' Land.

At the Croxton Park Races, the Hurdle was won by Bernicia, with Yorkshire second. Charlotte was hurt, and subsequently killed. The Steeplechase was won by Launcelot.

The market for breadstuffs is firm.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Moravian, ship, from London; Moonta, ship, from Wallaroo; H. M. S. Geelong, from Sydney.

SAILED.—Tell, barque, for Newcastle; at 5 p.m., Basilisk, war steamer, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

An attempt has been made to throw the Northern train off the line, by placing a rail across the line.

The concert in aid of the French Relief Fund last night was very successful.

The Government advertise for tenders, to 3rd July, for a vessel of about three hundred tons, to go to Port Darwin about 21st July.

The corn market is unaltered.

THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The partial eclipse which took place yesterday was not visible in Sydney, owing to the cloudy state of the atmosphere. Mr. Russell, the Government Astronomer, watched closely at the Observatory while the eclipse lasted, but failed to obtain a glimpse of the sun.

ILLNESS AND DESTITUTION.—Yesterday forenoon, an old man, named John Ross, a one-legged seller of fruit at the Miller's Point 'bus stand, who had latterly been confined by illness to his dwelling—a small house in Kensington-street—was taken to the Infirmary by police sergeant Dwyer. It would appear that Ross, who was the sole occupant of the house, was taken ill on Saturday night, and yesterday morning some of the neighbours, observing his neglected and ailing condition, apprised the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Trinity Church, of it. Acting sub-inspector Anderson shortly afterwards visited Ross—whom he found lying on the floor, having apparently fallen from a rude couch, while near him was a vomit, and round him a quantity of rain water that had got in from the door—and gave directions for his removal, mentioned above. On inquiry last evening at the Infirmary, it was ascertained that the poor old man was unconscious and very weak.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Murrurundi correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* states that two men were riding near Parson's Hill on Tuesday evening, when one was thrown from his horse, and the knife he carried in a sheath behind him entered his back, causing death in a very short time.

THE DEFEAT OF THE VICTORIAN MINISTRY.—In noticing the rejection of the property-tax by the Victorian Assembly on the 13th instant, the *Argus* observes:—"By a majority of 48 to 24 the third M'Culloch Administration has been sent the way of its predecessors. Triumphant in argument, Sir James M'Culloch and his colleagues have been compelled to succumb to the force of numbers, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that they never occupied a more creditable position than in this the hour of their defeat. They did not yield without a struggle, however, and they have fallen facing the foe, in what the Chief Secretary, in a feeling peroration to an able speech, declared to be a righteous cause. There is no doubt that there is a great deal of truth contained in the remarks which fell from several of the speakers last night, that the proper discussion of financial questions is very much hindered when the fate of a Ministry depends on their treatment by the House. But having adopted the English system of constitutional government, we must take it with its drawbacks as well as its advantages, and one of its distinguishing features undoubtedly is, that the advisers of the Crown must stand or fall with their measures. We cannot at all agree with Mr. Gillies that Governments are in any way bound either to adapt the time of their resignation to the convenience of their opponents, or so to order matters as to prevent their own return to office for a long period. Their conduct must be governed by a right appreciation of what their honour and the welfare of the country may require."

A CAUTION TO SWAGMEN.—An accident of a rather severe nature (writes the Muscleb rook correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury*) happened to the driver of the mail coach on the Casella line, on Tuesday last, regularly, I am informed, from two men incautiously and very unwisely walking along the road with their swags swung on their shoulders, almost directly in front of the coach horses,—who, seeing the bundle of moving blankets, &c., took fright, and despite the careful management of Hutchinson (the driver) they bolted off the road, capsizing and damaging the vehicle and bringing on the driver some very severe injuries. Now it would no doubt be very annoying to a man carrying a heavy swag, not to be allowed to choose the easiest track whereon to travel. Still our country roads are surely wide enough, and by the exercise of a small amount of good nature, and a consideration for the lives and property of others, such accidents as the above might easily be avoided.

RAILWAY OUTRAGE IN TASMANIA.—The *Cornwall Chronicle* of the 7th instant reports:—"Another attempt was made on Monday last to run a train off the line on the Launceston and Western Railway. It appears that between 10 and 11 o'clock the contractor's engine, with a train of ballast trucks, was at work near Longford, and on running down Clarke's cutting the driver observed two large stones, each about the size of a man's head, lying on the rails, about fifty yards ahead. The stones were about forty yards apart, and between them lay a lump of wood. Steam was at once shut off, and the break applied; but before the engine could be stopped it had knocked the first stone and the piece of wood aside. There can be no doubt that these obstructions were placed upon the line with the deliberate intention of damaging either the ballast train or the mid-day passenger train."

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—The *South Australian Register* prints the despatch of the Earl of Kimberley announcing that the Queen's assent is to be given to the Act legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The despatch states:—"Her Majesty's Government have given this bill their careful consideration, and looking to the fact that a bill nearly similar to this has passed the Colonial Legislature five times, and that this particular bill was passed by both Houses almost without opposition, and with other circumstances indicating a strong feeling in its favour, they are of opinion that it would not be right to resist further the wishes of the colony so clearly and repeatedly expressed. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to advise her Majesty to assent to the bill, and I enclose an order of her Majesty in Council giving effect to my recommendation." Commenting on the foregoing, the *Register* says:—"We observe, from Lord Kimberley's communication, that the concession which it conveys is mainly due to our unanimity and persistency in asking. Under the circumstances, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that 'it would not be right to resist further the wishes of the colony, so clearly and repeatedly expressed.' This intimation is one that it may be well to note carefully. It may yield some comfort to those who endorse the Higinbotham doctrine that our powers of self-government should be supreme. While Downing-street still refuses to concede this principle—while it still claims to exercise a veto upon hasty or party legislation—it nevertheless practically recognises the right of the colony to have its own way even upon a question which the astute might regard as involving repugnancy, provided that the demand is made unanimously and deliberately. So useful a lesson as to the virtue of pertinacity is not likely to be thrown away."

THE COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

"I see a stranger in the House."
—*Newspaper Report.*

XXI.

THE end of the week has come, and the House is still sitting, although it was well understood by parties behind the political scenes that every effort would be made to bring the session to a close on Friday last, so as to enable his Excellency the Governor to take his passage to New Zealand by the Hero steamer. But, *l'homme propose*, you know the French proverb, and however much they at the head of affairs might have desired to find themselves and his Excellency relieved from further annoyance, there were certain hon. gentlemen who did not consider this to be a consummation so devoutly to be wished as official members conceived it to be. In fact, one or two recalcitrant representatives can waste an infinity of time—*Ecce signum*—in our present protracted session. They can keep the ball rolling "no end," as cousin Jonathan hath it, and by moving amendments upon going into Supply, and by obstructions when in committee, can stop all progress so long as the spirit of mischief endures. That step of progress, "in committee," is the *bête noir* of all Governments, as it offers a lever to a minority, by which they become almost as powerful as a majority—in obstruction, if not in progress. As the result of all this, we are only a trifle more forward than we were last week. The business before the House has certainly been cut down to a comparatively small list by the infanticidal motions of hon. gentlemen. The innocents of private members fell on Thursday night before the decree which had gone forth for speedy prorogation, as ruthlessly as fell the murdered of Rachel before the fear-compelled orders of the blood-stained Herod; and hon. gentlemen have been, like Lord Ullin—that nobleman of doubtful identity, though famed in song,—"left lamenting."

Monday's sitting was a long one. The House—I was going to say "went in a Docker," but that is an expression which may be more appropriately applied to the Upper House whenever that hon. Chamber makes up its mind to go into business, and make a night of it;—but the House did really stick manfully to work until the end of the Estimates—Supplementary and Additional into the bargain—was reached. It wanted only a very little to 3 o'clock before this happy dispatch was effected, and there was an audible sigh of relief (perceptible even in the gallery by the gentle undulations transmitted to the surrounding atmosphere) when the last item of the last page was concluded, and the Chairman put the question that he should leave the chair. If hon. gentlemen had given three cheers I should not have been astonished. They must be wearied out, or, if they are not, I and other strangers most assuredly are.

On this evening Mr. Macleay moved his tramway resolutions as an amendment on going into Supply, and as I had anticipated, there was a distressing quantity of talk upon the subject. And one would have fancied, too, from the question being one which so affects country constituencies, that the House would have been crowded with hon. gentlemen during the discussion; but who ever thought this but little knew the House. Hon. members care to hear nothing beyond their own sweet voices; and having addressed their constituents—through the Press—retire to the ambrosial regions of the refreshment room, with an utter disregard of who is to follow or what may be the results. There was thus never at any time a quorum present in the House to listen to the discussion, except only for some two or three minutes after the bell had invited them, when they had to hurry down at the summons to "make a House." The interrupted speech resumed, and they again stole away one by one to more congenial occupation than listening to a voice not their own. During the whole of the debate the average number of listeners was about nine, though more than once the number dwindled down to half a dozen weary, woeful wights who sat there with a determination of purpose which certainly deserved a better fate.

When at last the House got into Committee of Supply, Mr. Stewart, who had remained silent, but sternly observant of all that had gone on, now woke up into activity. The first vote was the postponed item of £6286 in aid of the Superannuation Fund for 1870, and of course Mr. Stewart opposed it. His line of argument was, as usual, an eccentric, and at the same time a bitterly caustic one. "Pensions," he urged, "are to all intents and purposes charitable allowances, and as all other charitable allowances have been reduced fifty per cent., there is no reason why these should not be reduced in the same ratio." He, consequently, moved the reduction of the item by one-half, but when it came to the vote, he was left like that oft-quoted flower, the last rose of summer, "blooming alone" on the side of the ayes. He had to suffer the little jokes which were pelted over at him by the noes, while the flats ran out; but the manner in which he received them, and the expression of his countenance, half smiling, half sarcastic, but wholly unmoved, was a perfect study. On the next division, he was kept in countenance by Mr. Driver, whose smiling good humoured face contrasted strongly with the hard and unmoved aspect of his co-mate in opposition, well justifying the remark which was made by an hon. member on the other side, "Sure such a pair was never seen."

The hon. gentleman next opposed the vote for the bridge over the Hawkesbury, and was very hard upon his fellow advocate for economy (Mr. Piddington), actually taunting that hon. member with having been bought by the Government, and complaining that the support of the hon. gentleman was purchased at too great a cost, when it involved £7000 for a bridge over the Hawkesbury, as well as the £15,000 for the Californian Mail Service. When at last he found that the committee was favourable to the vote, and that he stood alone, he asked in half relenting tone "I wish to know if there is to be a toll on this bridge?"

"Yes, most certainly!" declared Mr. Byrnes.

"Oh! very good," responded Mr. Stewart, in a voice that would have led a stranger to believe that he was perfectly satisfied, "That is understood then?"

"Yes," assented Mr. Byrnes.

"Humph!" retorted Mr. Stewart, shaking his head, and again assuming an air of dubiety, "But I mean to vote against it nevertheless."

There was a good deal of strong language used with regard to the cost of the Morpeth line of railroad, which was shewn to have been the most expensive in the country. Hon. members went so far as to call it by that ugly name—a job. When the question of the vote for the defences of Port Jackson was before the committee, Captain Onslow expressed a hope that the land resumed by the Government for defence purposes would not have to be paid for at the same exorbitant rate as was paid for the land taken for the Morpeth line. This brought up Mr. Campbell, in vindication of Morpeth and of everything connected with it. He was getting deep into his subject, when an hon. member suggested that he was travelling away from the vote under discussion, and called him to order. Mr. Lackey quietly reminded Mr. Campbell that the question before the committee was a vote for defence purposes. "Exactly, Mr. Lackey," responded Mr. Campbell, with the best possible assumption of innocence. "It is a question of defence, and I am speaking of defence now. I am strictly confining myself to a defence of the constituency I represent.' The quiet matter-of-fact way in which this position was taken up would, had it not been for a mischievous twinkle in the hon. member's eye, have almost led to the belief that he considered himself in the right. It had the effect, however, of causing general merriment.

It seems that there are certain cabs plying for hire in our good city of Sydney which are known under the generic term of "Night Hawks." The name is not an attractive one, as it is suggestive of a very great deal that is unpleasant to contemplate. Hawks being essentially birds of prey, it is almost a natural inference that the title has been given to the cabs by reason of a similar essentiality about them, and that they prey upon their customers. They do not show out until late at night, and the doubtful freights they carry render them but little desirable as a means of conveyance to the sober steady citizen who may happen to be belated long past his ordinary hour. On the third reading of the Public Vehicles Bill, Mr. Driver, in the course of a long speech in opposition to it, affirmed that the cabs of the city were remarkably well regulated by the Corporation. Mr. Webb interrupted by saying, "I have found them very dirty."

"That is an exceptional case," declared Mr. Driver,

"Not at all," asserted Mr. Webb, "it is the rule to find them dirty."

"I see what it is," replied Mr. Driver, "the hon. member has fallen across 'night hawks,' and not the regular cabs."

This was indignantly repudiated by Mr. Webb, but Mr. Driver continued his description of these vehicles, and caused anything but a favourable impression of them.

When the hon. member for Carcoar had concluded, Mr. Hart, without any ostensible reason, for certainly Mr. Driver gave him no offence in the course of his speech, commenced a violent attack upon Mr. Driver, both personally and in relation to his position in the House. After he had gone on in this way for some time, Mr. Stewart suddenly rose, as if the idea had only that moment struck him, and declared to the Speaker, "I think you ought to interfere, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is now getting personal." There was a general laugh at this, as hon. members thought of all that had gone before which had been allowed to pass without notice. Mr. Hart now turned upon the hon. member for Kiama, who was sitting on the back benches immediately behind him, and looking fixedly at that hon. gentleman without any reference to the Speaker and the rest of the House, upon whom he turned his back, commenced giving what may be termed a piece of his mind. "If I have offended," he observed, "it has only been through following the bad example set by the hon. member for Kiama." And then he complained of Mr. Stewart for wearing green spectacles, which enabled him to look at hon. members without their having the chance of seeing his eyes in return. "He sees everything," he continued, "through the sickly medium of those spectacles, and ought to get others. I am disgusted with the whole thing. I am disgusted with the hon. member for Kiama. I am disgusted with the course the debate has taken. I am most disgusted with the hon. member for West Macquarie"——

"What have I done?" asked Mr. Webb. "—for lending himself," went on Mr. Hart, without any reference to the interruption, "to the miserable tactics of a wretched Corporation." It is due to Mr. Hart to say that on the following evening he confessed that he had gone too far in his remarks of the previous night, and made a by no means ungraceful apology to the House for having infringed its rules, and to the hon. member for Carcoar for having improperly attacked him.

Wednesday's sitting was almost without result, for, though the resolution for borrowing a million for railway extension was carried in committee after a prolonged discussion, it was not reported to the House, owing to the tactics of the opponents of the vote, who, leaving the House in a body, ultimately secured a count-out before the report could be brought up. Mr. Macleay led off the attack against the proposal, desiring to see railway extension carried on to the south alone. As this hon. gentleman represents a southern constituency, and as he is supposed, moreover, to have some interest in the south—an interest which is imagined to be personal and pecuniary—he might have spared his taunts upon those hon. gentlemen who supported opposite views to his own. For instance, he need not have told the hon. member for Yass that "he was steeped up to the eyes in localism," because, even if it were so, the thing might be said of himself. Nor need he have taunted Mr. Samuel with being necessitated to vote for the motion, because if he did not do so he would never have a chance of being re-elected for Orange; "though," continued Mr. Macleay, "that is a doubtful matter as it is, for his opposition to the duty on wheat and flour is not likely to obtain him the support of an agricultural constituency such as Orange."

During the course of the same discussion Mr. Hoskins told hon. members who had voted for Mr. Macleay's motion for the improvement of internal communication that they would be amenable to the charge of inconsistency if they now voted against this proposal of the Government. Mr. Hill entered some kind of a protest against this assertion by an interruption which I did not hear. Mr. Hoskins, however, caught the expression, and not only repeated the assertion but declared that it would be an inconsistency which the hon. member for Canterbury would find it difficult to explain. "Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Hill, thrusting his hands down to the very bottom of his trousers pockets, as he leant back upon the cushions of the back benches, "it's a pity you can't sing a good song!" The idea of a song from the member for Patrick's Plains, under such circumstances as those in which the House was then placed, so tickled the fancy of hon. members that they could not resist a laugh. But Mr. Hoskins was in no way put out, for choosing to treat the remark as a disparagement of his cantatory powers, he replied, "The hon. member does not know whether I can or not;" as much as to say, "Wait till I have the chance, and you shall hear what I can do."

The debate was carried on until a late hour, and at last, when they found themselves beaten on a division, the opponents of the loan adopted the tactics usual upon such occasions, and tried all they knew to count out. Division after division was taken, the advocates for the Southern line leaving the House in a body in order to break up the proceedings, but a quorum was mustered up. Towards the end, this result was only att

THE LAND.

(*From the Sydney Mail, June 17.*)

WE receive by a private hand information of much interest concerning colonial affairs in London. Our correspondent appears to consider that the colony is deriving no real advantage from the great TALLERMAN'S operations. His words are a trifle strong. He says the "offensively stinking meats brought forward here have injured tremendously the reputation of our colonies. It is surmised by some that the material had never been in Australia. There is no doubt that there are in London now firms getting up spurious imitations of Australian meats. Is it not within the province of your Agricultural Society (for which I see opening up more and more a large field of usefulness) to initiate some measure whereby the exportation of provisions, such as butter, meat, &c., having some recorded Government trade mark, should be able to send home at a nominal cost, to some agent appointed by the colonial Government, whatever articles they wished? There might be a little expense attendant at first, but, depend upon it, the Tower brand system (rather an unfortunate simile, Mr. Cardwell would remark) would most surely raise the character of our reputed exports; and, what would be more, if all the meat-preserving companies of Australia were, through your society, to unite against London forgeries (we fear the colonial brands are not innocent of trade deceptions), with a prosecution threatening anyone infringing their respective rights, our veritable meats would stand well." He suggests the use of two trade marks—the colonial trade mark, and the London agent's trade mark.

Our correspondent further sees the service a commercial agent might be to the colonies; his duty being to keep the colony informed of every turn in trade that might be of colonial advantage, as well as to receive samples of raw produce and the like for the purpose of ascertaining their market value, and advising the producer thereupon. This is desirable, but surely the Agent-General will take some such duties upon him; he will not be merely the financial agent of the colony, but will be ready in every way to forward the interests of the colony maintaining him.

There is a passing allusion to Mr. Whitehead's mode of advertising that may afford amusement to some of our readers who have formed that gentleman's acquaintance during his preserving campaign on the Clarence. He says, "I think Whitehead's persistent mode of advertising his extract of meat by the representation of a great ox, round and well favoured, coming with expanded sail in a small boat from Australia to England, deserves praise. The drawing is seen at most of the railway stations; and the necessity for the extractive process is very prettily suggested, we suppose, in the smallness of the boat, the length of the passage, and the absence of forage for the three months' voyage. The Londoner would be amazed by the representation of a good Australian shorthorn." By the by we must not omit a pertinent comparison between English and Australian beef. It is as follows:—"People may talk as they like of the roast beef of Old England, but from my sincere conviction I say that a good piece of Australian beef is more juicy and more sweetly flavoured than the English. The oil cake stall feeding produces larger cattle, and the strong air gives a keener appetite and relish, but the natural grasses and herbage of Australia form a more juicy meat." The letter of a man who praises Australian beef must needs be welcome to the producers thereof. There is no need to denominate him a man of taste and judgment, or to say that his head is on the right way.

A DISTILLATION BILL FOR QUEENSLAND has been brought before the Assembly. Its object is to make spirit from sugar, but it first arouses the spirit in the planters who do not fancy being made servants of the inspectors.

The following are three of the sections which relate to duty-paid spirits, and more immediately concern the retailer and the public:—

Section 164 gives the power to any officer to enter night or day into any auctioneer's, dealer's, or retailer's registered premises, and search, gauge, and take account of all spirits, wines, &c.; penalty for hindering, or molesting, £50.

Section 170. Every retailer not being entered and licensed also as a dealer who shall send out or deliver spirits to any rectifier or compounder or dealer, or who shall buy or receive spirits from any other retailer not being a dealer, shall forfeit the sum of £10.

The effect of this would be, any hotelkeeper borrowing or buying a bottle of any kind of spirits from a neighbouring hotelkeeper or publican, would be liable to a fine of £10; this section would also prevent any retailer from returning spirits to the dealer from whom he may have bought.

Setion 172, provides a penalty of £50 and forfeiture, if more than "one gallon of spirit of the same denomination at a time for the same person shall be sold, sent out, or delivered," &c., without a permit, or the strength not properly marked on the permit, within "one per centum above or two per centum below the proper strength;" or omitting to make, "corresponding entries;" besides many other vexatious provisions, of which the bill is chiefly composed.

These provisions certainly do not commend themselves. The raising of the license from £30 to £100 is not unlikely to foster illicit work, which cannot be regarded as the intention of the Government.

The value of ARTIFICIAL OR MINERAL MANURES is illustrated by an experiment made with potatoes in England. Although these fertilizers are very difficult to get pure, they are of none the less worth on that account. Their susceptibility to adulteration only shows that the purchaser needs more knowledge than he generally possesses. Phosphatic and nitrogenous manures have been much experimented with; but of Potash we know little. A correspondent of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, named Hunter, has tested its virtues lately upon potatoes, and has published his experience.

Manures.	Weight per acre of Produce.	Extra cost of Potash manure over the other.	Value of increase from Potash Manure.	Profit over Cost of Potash Manure.
	Tons cwts. lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4. Superphosphate, 4 cwt.; muriate of potash, 4 cwt. ...	7 6 80	1 18 0	6 1 1	3 3 1
8. Superphosphate, 4 cwt.; salt, 4 cwt. ...	5 11 64			
4-8. Same as above in another field, and the following year, 1869 ...	6 15 96	1 18 0	4 8 0	2 10 0
11. Farmyard manure, 15 tons ...	4 7 41			
12. Same with lime, 3 cwt.; muriate of potash, 2½ cwt.; and salt, 2½ cwt. ...	8 7 103			
14. Farmyard manure, 10 tons; and lime, muriate of potash, and salt ...	8 8 11	1 12 0	2 12 2	1 0 2
15. Same as above, but without the potash ...	7 15 15	0 13 4	2 14 4	2 1 0
16. Lime, 3 cwt.; salt, 2½ cwt. ...	6 12 71			
20. Lime, 3 cwt.; muriate of potash, 1½ cwt.; salt, 1½ cwt. ...	4 17 68			
21. Lime, 10 cwt. ...	5 11 90	1 0 0	1 16 6	0 16 6
26. Lime, 10 cwt.; muriate of potash, 1½ cwt.; salt, 1½ cwt. ...	4 11 93	1 3 0	2 11 7	1 8 7
27. Farmyard manure, 24 cwt. ...	6 1 109	7 Less cost.	1 12 8	2 4 11
28. Same dung, 24 cwt.; Peruvian guano, 2½ cwt. ...	6 5 109	0 12 3	1 12 8	1 17 2
29. Dissolved bones, 2½ cwt.; Peruvian guano, 2½ cwt. ...	6 5 109	0 0 6		

The first two experiments are the results for one year only, all the rest are the average of three years. The source of potash employed was muriate of potash of 80 to 83 per cent. strength, and is charged at 10s. 6d. per cwt.

The soil of plots 11 and 12 was a somewhat heavy loam; of 19 to 28, a light gravelly loam, and the rest a medium gravelly loam.

As the practical result of very numerous experiments, I can recommend for potatoes, per acre, superphosphate of lime 6½ cwts., muriate of potash 3 cwts., and sulphate of ammonia 2½ cwts. This will be found for potatoes much better and safer as regards disease than farmyard manure; and if the latter be valued at 8s. per ton laid down in the field, the above mixture will be found also cheaper, even taking into consideration the after effects of the farmyard manure.

These experiments were tried upon the Blennerhasset farm, manured and farmed by Mr. William Lawson, and where, in 1868 and 1869, 40 and 70 acres of potatoes have been grown entirely with these chemical manures; and though 14 and even 18 cwts. per acre have been applied, the potatoes are to-day (March 25th) coming out of the pits nearly as sound as when they went in.

I have tried the effect of potash manures upon grains and grasses, and cannot advise their application to the grains as a profitable investment. Upon a grass crop rich in clover the effects of potash are very marked, and when applied in moderate quantity—say under 20s. cost per acre—will generally prove profitable if *quality* is wanted; but where a great weight per acre of rye grass is wanted, the addition of potash to the manures suited for that purpose has not proved profitable upon our soils, though the quality of the produce was certainly improved.

It has also shown profitable results when applied to turnips, and probably all root crops will pay for the use of potash along with the ordinary manuring.

If potash is a good fertilizer for potatoes, SALT, or chloride of sodium, is an equally wholesome aliment for live stock. Its influence upon the health and comfort of animals is excellent. To acknowledge this it is only necessary to know in what proportion it enters into the organization of the body. Thus in the blood there is ½ per cent., and in the ashes of blood 57½ per cent. of salt. These proportions are unaffected by the salt consumed by the subject. In the bile there is ½ per cent. of salt, and in its ashes 34; in human mucus 3·5ths, and in its ashes 70 per cent. A writer in the *Mark Lane Express* says:—

In every part of the human or animal frame salt is present, and to preserve it in health and vigour a certain proportion must be kept up. It keeps the system free from worms in the bowels, and from vermin and diseases on the skin. The domestic animals should never be left, either in the stable, byre, or pasture, without a lump of rock-salt always accessible to them. It acts as a digester of the food by increasing the saliva, and by causing them to drink one-third more water, which helps to dissolve and assimilate such parts of their food that would otherwise pass off undigested. In fact, a healthy action of the organs of animal life cannot exist without some salt being introduced into the system, while the proper quantity will tend to keep all the functions of the body in a healthy state. Salt is much more employed in feeding domestic animals on the Continent than in England. It is said that in Austria, France, Germany, and Switzerland, as much as 100,000 tons were thus consumed in 1863, and the quantity has largely increased since. The same may be said of Prussia, where in ten years, from 1853 to 1863, the quantity consumed increased from 9000 to 27,000 tons. In all Europe it is estimated that the entire consumption of salt amounts to 2,500,000 tons, of which a large proportion was consumed by domestic animals."

It is strange to see how little the grain market of Great Britain has been deranged by war. The usual consumption of wheat amounts to from 22 to 25 million quarters. Her own harvests do not usually exceed 15 million quarters; the harvest of 1870 did not exceed 13 million quarters, therefore she has to draw from 10 to 12 million quarters from America, Russia, and countries that have been seriously affected by military disturbance. Many persons consider that the price of wheat must decrease with the proclamation of peace; but this tendency is denied by others who consider that the operations of France will be so extensive as to fall heavily upon stocks that are now much reduced. The farmsteads of England were generally empty when we had news of them last. The *Mark Lane Express* considers that France has large stocks at Marseilles, which will be liberated when things are quiet. But it quotes facts to show that the stocks of foreign wheat are not large. For instance, "On December 31, 1869, the average price was 43s. 5d. per quarter, which was reduced in March, 1870, to 41s. 9d.; at the close of the year it stood at 52s. 2d. On the 4th March, 1871, it was 53s. 2d., being an advance of 11s. 5d. per quarter from the lowest average of 1870." These facts speak of short arrivals and unusual demand. The question naturally put by those who pick up their bread in the wheat market—and our South Australian friends are now grain-growers in ordinary—is "Will this demand continue? and will the coming harvest in France enable that country to get through the next season with the usual foreign supply?" If the coming harvest is to be judged of only by the light of the interference to farming operations by the contending armies, it must be allowed that the soldiers' foot has not trodden down every field, and that while the great high way of the German army may be in bare fallow, for want of cultivators, other parts are unaffected by such causes. A regiment in marching over a young field of wheat would hurt it no more than a party of huntsmen, or a flock of sheep—nay in some cases they would do good. Many a farmer in the fens of Lincolnshire actually hires gangs of people to come and consolidate his land by treading. But there is another cause of decrease. The wheat has suffered, it is said, during a winter unusually bitter and destructive from frost. In many places the young plant has been completely destroyed. It may therefore be supposed that the demand of France next season will be great, and that the endeavours of England and France together to supply their deficiency will result in a rise of price. The wheat crops in England are likely to be very good, and from America the reports are fair.

THE POLYNESIAN SLAVE-TRADE.—DEPUTATION TO THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.

A JOINT deputation of the Aborigines Protection Society and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited upon the Marquis of Normanby, the newly-appointed Governor of Queensland, at the rooms of the Social Science Association, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, on the 17th April, 1871. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., consisted of Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., Mr. E. B. Eastwick, M.P., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., Dr. Underhill, Major Evans Bell, the Rev. Thomas Phillips, and Messrs. Samuel Gurney, Edmund Sturge, Frederick Tuckett, C. H. Hopwood, G. L. Neighbour, William Tweedie, T. B. Smithies, John Taylor, W. H. Warton, J. D. Appleton, Frederick Wheeler, and F. W. Chesson.

Mr. Hughes, in opening the proceedings, said: On hearing of your lordship's appointment as Governor of Queensland, the two societies ventured to request an interview with you, in consequence of the shocking state of affairs in the South Seas. From the evidence which has reached this country it clearly appears that the traffic in Polynesians cannot be distinguished from the old slave-trade. The object of the deputation is to urge your lordship to use your influence to put such restrictions upon the trade as will deprive it of its evil characteristics. I will now call upon the secretaries of the two societies to read the addresses which will be presented to your lordship.

Mr. F. W. Chesson read the following address from the Aborigines Protection Society:—

"TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND.

"We desire to express to your lordship the satisfaction which we feel at your appointment to the important office of Governor of Queensland, believing as we do that a nobleman of your high character and great ability will not fail to strengthen the ties between that colony and the mother country, and, at the same time, to impress upon the people whom you are about to govern that the best security for the future of any community is to be found in the establishment of just and equal laws.

"In common with many other Englishmen, we have learnt with deep regret that a trade in human beings has grown up between various islands in the Pacific and the colony of Queensland; that many of these islands have suffered greatly from slave-traders, who have employed force and fraud to obtain the so-called immigrants; and that, in consequence, enormous injury has been inflicted on the cause of civilisation in a part of the world where at one time the prospects of missionary enterprise appeared to be more than usually hopeful. We learn, on good authority, that last year no fewer than one hundred cargoes of these unfortunate islanders were taken from their homes by means which degrade the traffic to the level of the slave-trade.

"It would be unjust on our part to hold the colony of Queensland responsible for the whole or even the greater part of this iniquity. On the contrary, we freely admit that other British colonies, together with the Fijis and the French possessions in the Pacific, are also implicated in the traffic; but the people of Queensland have taken the lead in it, and we have distinct evidence that vessels bearing the commission of the Colonial Government have bought natives exactly as they would buy any other commodities, and have been in consequence involved in disputes in which many lives have been sacrificed.

"On the other hand, we fear it is equally certain that sufficient precautions are not taken in the colony itself to ensure the detection of abuses. More than one instance of the total absence of anything like a satisfactory check on the proceedings of the importers of this species of labour has been brought under our notice. We refer especially to cases in which the certificates setting forth that the immigrants came of their own free will were not signed, as we had official reason to believe they would be, by respectable Europeans living in the islands, or by responsible Government agents, but bear the signatures of subordinate officers of the vessels whose interest it naturally is to conceal any illegalities which may have been committed. We also learn with great regret that, during the last few months, the Queensland branch of the trade has revived, and is now again in vigorous operation.

"It is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon this painful subject, because we feel sure that your lordship will be no party to a renewal of slavery or the slave-trade, and that your influence in Queensland will be exerted with a view to develop the resources of that great colony in the interests of free labour and of the thousands of the emigrant classes in this country who would be attracted to the shores of Queensland if labour there is only honoured, instead of being degraded.

"In conclusion, we pray your lordship to give your humane consideration to the treatment of the aboriginal natives of the colony, who, in the pastoral districts, are being rapidly exterminated. We cannot learn that anything is being done to promote their civilization. If they commit outrages they are severely punished; but it does not appear that, when outrages are committed on them, the law is equally swift to overtake the offender. Queensland is far behind the other Australian colonies in this particular; a reproach which, we hope, will not long rest upon her.

"We heartily wish your lordship a pleasant voyage to the distant scene of your future labours, and a prosperous and successful administration of the affairs of a colony which we would fain hope will become one of the brightest jewels in the British Crown.

"Signed on behalf of the Aborigines Protection Society.

"S. GURNEY, President.
CHARLES BUXTON, M.P.
E. B. EASTWICK, M.P.
THOMAS HUGHES, M.P.
R. N. FOWLER, M.P.
F. W. CHESSON, Secretary."

The Rev. T. PHILLIPS next read the address of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, as follows:—

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND.

"Your Excellency,—The committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society beg to congratulate you on your appointment by her Majesty to the office of Governor of Queensland, to express their cordial wishes for your best success, and to thank you for the readiness with which you consented to receive a deputation from their society.

"Their object in waiting on your lordship is to express their strong regret at the complicity of a number of the most enterprising and influential of the inhabitants of Queensland with the 'Polynesian slave trade.'

"The committee have read with great care and solicitation the latest published report of her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners respecting the introduction of South Sea Islanders into Queensland, together with their remarks on the evidence of certain employers of these labourers before a committee of the Queensland House of Assembly, to the effect that 'the position and character of those gentlemen make it impossible to doubt that their evidence is given with good faith and frankness,' and 'that they are unanimous in describing the immigrants as happy and contented, and in expressing their conviction that neither force nor fraud has been practised in collecting them.'

"These sentiments are not shared by the majority of the inhabitants of Queensland; and from a variety of circumstances which have come before them, this committee are of opinion, that while some South Sea Islanders willingly emigrate to Queensland and elsewhere to labour, they do so generally under false impressions; and that, certainly in the great majority of instances, they are deported under the influence of force or fraud, or both.

"The most competent witnesses as to the methods employed to obtain labourers from various South Sea Islands, in some cases the only witnesses, are Christian missionaries; and this committee consider their evidence on this point, as a whole, conclusive.

"The proposal that a 'Government agent should be put on board ships taking home those who had served their time, as well as on board ships recruiting for emigrants,' is one which the committee cannot view without alarm, as, if carried into effect, it would compromise the Government in what under its best aspect, must be regarded as a questionable system.

"Besides, this committee holds that the introduction of male and female immigrants in great disproportion is to intensify the evil; that the employment of these Polynesian immigrants must tend to the degradation of labour in every way; must more and more involve the reputation of Queensland; and must prevent the introduction, excepting to a very limited extent, of European colonists.

"The present is a critical moment in the colonisation of our tropical empire in Australia. While this committee repudiates any legislation which should prevent, on the ground of competition with white labourers, a free and untrammelled immigration into those regions of all races who may be attracted by a beneficent Government, and a demand for their labour, they would at the same time regard any laws which give capital an artificial advantage in bringing labourers to these settlements under any kind of 'bondage' as fatal to the best interests of the future of these colonies. A vested interest, at once powerful and unscrupulous, might thus be gradually established, and the colonies, instead of becoming like those in which the social and domestic life of England can be developed, will sink to the level of those of which England has already owned too many; the resort only of men actuated solely by pecuniary considerations; and in which religious and moral improvement and social advancement are impossible.

"The Committee, therefore, earnestly entreat your Excellency to bring your great influence to bear for the extinction of whatever may favour the Slave-trade and Slavery, from which the conscience of the whole Christian world revolts.

"We are
"Your Excellency's humble obedient servants,
"Signed on behalf of the Committee,
"JOSEPH COOPER,
"EDMUND STURGE, } Hon. Secs.
"ROBERT ALSOP,
"THOMAS PHILLIPS, Assistant Secretary."

"No. 27, New Broad-street, London, 3rd April, 1871."

Mr. Edmund Sturge: The subject which has been brought under the notice of your lordship, though primarily one for the Aborigines Protection Society, has at the same time great special interest for the Anti-Slavery Society. The question as to the possibility of maintaining tropical agriculture in any tropical climate by means of European labour, assisted it may be by that of native races, is one which an able and beneficent Government in Queensland is in the best position to solve. The negative of this question has been too readily assumed: but it seems to be forgotten that till towards the close of the seventeenth century the majority of the population in some of the West India Islands were Europeans, or of European extraction. It is true that, flooded as these islands were subsequently by the African slave-trade, white labour quickly disappeared, as it ever has done in other climates when subjected to a degrading competition with slavery. The results of a systematic but artificial immigration into distant colonies are not such as, in their moral aspects, we can contemplate with satisfaction. In Demerara and Trinidad, where an extensive immigration has taken place, under a great amount of regulation and restriction, from the fluctuating character of the population and the sad disproportion of the sexes (most fertile of crime), there is presented a lamentable impossibility of raising the social condition of the people. It is nearly forty years since Lord Mulgrave, the father of the noble marquis, commenced those efforts, representing the British Government, which brought him into violent conflict with the Jamaica House of Assembly—a contest which has only ended by its extinction within the last few years, since which, under the splendid administration of Sir J. P. Grant, Jamaica seems at last emerging from the long heritage of evil which slavery entailed upon it. If, under an able Administration, exercised by the noble Marquis in Queensland, this problem of white labour in the tropics should be successfully solved, it will constitute another and not less important achievement, as being one which must most materially affect for good the future destinies of labour all over the world. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P.: I went into this question some time ago, and I came then to the conclusion that that which has now developed into a trade in natives commenced in a fair and reasonable way. It has, in fact, degenerated into what is neither more nor less than a slave-trade, the natives being in many cases induced to leave their homes by representations which are entirely false, and in others by actual force. The people were subjected to great cruelty in transit, and when they arrived in Queensland the regulations were inadequate for their protection. I do not go quite so far as to think that, in the terms of the second address which was read, the time is ripe for the entire extinction of the trade; but I hope your lordship's efforts will be directed to framing of stringent rules for the regulation of the traffic. At one time the coolie trade was conducted in a most shameful and wicked manner, but at the present time the evil element has been to a very great extent eliminated. So with regard to the export of Polynesians. I think no South Sea Islander ought to be deported to Queensland until a Government agent has certified that the migration is voluntary; further care ought also to be taken to prevent the infliction of cruelty in transit, and that after a fixed and short term of service they be restored, in case they desired it, to the country from whence they came. It would never do for England again to become, even through her colonies, involved in the slave trade, no principle having been more strongly laid down by the English people than that slavery ought not to be permitted to exist in any part of the world. Lord Normanby's father, who was Governor of Jamaica at the time when emancipation took place, threw himself heart and soul into the great and glorious work: we may depend on his son following so excellent an example. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Eastwick, M.P.: I have just read a most important letter from a Presbyterian clergyman in Melbourne with reference to this nefarious traffic, which leaves no doubt in my mind that the traffic has of late years been carried on in a way which would astonish and incense the people of England if made known to them. This missionary writes that, while at anchor in a bay in one of the Polynesian Islands, three vessels, carrying natives, anchored close alongside that in which he was, and the passengers, though desiring to leave the ships, were not allowed to do so, and some of them were placed in irons. From the description given, there can be little difference between the traffic to which it refers and that which used to cause so much horror on the African coast. I agree in the main with the remarks which have been made by Mr. Buxton in reference to the subject. I do not think it would be possible, or perhaps advisable, to put an end to the immigration, because if properly conducted it would be mutually advantageous to the islanders and to the colony of Queensland; but I think some stringent regulations are absolutely necessary. I am strongly of opinion that the best remedy which could be applied would be the establishment of an Admiralty Court, to which the captains or owners of vessels not carrying proper certificates would be amenable. The example made of one such captain or owner would, in my opinion, have a stronger effect in putting an end to the evil complained of than any amount of despatches or correspondence.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P.: My attention having been called to this subject by certain friends of my own in Queensland, I have given much thought to it, and brought it under the consideration of Parliament. My deliberate conclusion is, that, as at present conducted, the traffic possesses the worst features of slavery. Some time ago I asked a question of Mr. Monsell, who then thought the existing regulations sufficiently strong to put a stop to the evils; but I have lately received a letter from a gentleman who possesses great knowledge on the subject, who says, "The slave traffic in the South Seas is now assuming very formidable proportions, and is increasing in atrocity." (Hear, hear.) One of the reasons why it seems to me that under no circumstances can the existence of the traffic be compatible with good government is, that it is not confined to Queensland; and that, even supposing that emigration into Queensland could be well managed and the emigrants properly treated, there is this further danger, that the Polynesian islanders have no security that when they go on board ship they will reach their destination for which they have embarked. The result of the existing state of things has been that many of the islands have been very nearly depopulated. The correspondent from whom I have just quoted informs me that the island of Efa is in this condition, Niairi, a great chief, and nearly all people having been induced to go on board a ship in order to get biscuits and tobacco, and then carried away. The same gentleman says, "I may here state that for every vessel formerly in the slave-trade on our island, this year there seems to be three or four, and it is reported that they are giving drugs and intoxicating spirits through natives they have degraded and trained for the purpose, to get the natives away on board their vessels." I can only express a hope that your lordship will feel the importance of the matters which have been laid before you, and will take steps calculated to promote the well-being of the colony to which you are going, and to maintain the honour of England.

Mr. F. W. Chesson: We have ascertained that there is no department in the colony of Queensland for the protection of the Aborigines, although such departments exist in all the other Australian colonies. We are of opinion that, if a public officer were appointed to watch over the interests of the Aborigines, many outrages such as now take place in the pastoral districts might be prevented.

The Marquis of Normanby: I can assure you that I had great pleasure in complying with your request that I should meet you here to-day, and hear your opinions upon a subject which is of undoubted and vital importance—a subject to which I shall certainly give my best attention. Of course, as I have at present no personal experience or knowledge upon the subject to which the addresses and speeches I have heard have reference, you cannot expect me to say anything very definite, so far as the total abolition of this Polynesian emigration is concerned. I must say, speaking with all reserve, that I cannot think it possible to abolish it at present. I will go further, and say that, in my opinion, provided sufficient and proper safeguards are enacted, a continuance of the emigration would be mutually beneficial to the islanders and the inhabitants of Queensland. This you may rely upon, at any rate, that under no circumstances will I give my sanction or support to any system which approaches to a trade in slaves, or which may be supposed to cloak trickery in the importation of South Sea Islanders to Queensland. So far as I am at present informed, opinions differ in reference to the state of Queensland; but it is always advantageous to hear both sides of a question, and I am glad of the opportunity which has been afforded me to-day of ascertaining the views held by the members of two societies so important as the Aborigines Protection Society and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. With regard to the suggestion which has been made by Mr. Eastwick, I may say that, while it may be found advisable to establish an Admiralty Court for Queensland, the question is one which will have to be settled by the Imperial, and not by the colonial, Legislature. With reference to the general question, I believe it to be a fact that during the past few months arrangements have been made by which an agent of the Government will accompany every ship conveying South Sea Islanders, whether they be sailing from the islands to Queensland, or from the colony to the island with labourers whose period of service has expired, in order that none of the cruelties which have been complained of in the past may occur in the future. I can only repeat, in conclusion, that the subjects which have been brought before my attention shall receive the most anxious consideration, and that I will be no party to anything akin to slavery or to the slave-trade. (Cheers.)

Mr. HUGHES, M.P., addressing Lord Normanby, said: In thanking your lordship on behalf of the two deputations for the kindness with which you have received them, I must express, most emphatically, our great satisfaction with the concluding sentence of the statement you have just made. (Cheers.)

The deputation then withdrew.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.
Annual Revenue, £224,356. Invested Fund, £831,789.
Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Principal Office, New Pitt-street.
ALEXANDER RALSTON,
General Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96 Pitt-street.

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at lowest current rates, E. CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INVESTED FUNDS, £3,859,392. LIFE RESERVE, £2,296,000. ANNUAL INCOME, £1,550,000.
The Local Directors receive applications for
FIRE INSURANCE on buildings and their contents, in TOWN and COUNTRY, including WOOLSHEDS
LIFE INSURANCE on the bonus and non-bonus systems, including the half-premium plan peculiar to this office
ENDOWMENTS of children on the returnable and non-returnable scales
ANNUITIES, present and reversionary.
The enormous resources of this company enable it to offer, with the highest degree of security, as liberal terms to intending assurers as any other office.
£300,000 of the Company's funds are invested in New South Wales and Victoria.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Res. Secretary,
50, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
N.B.—Dwelling-houses and their contents are now insured on particularly favourable terms.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Fire and Marine.)
Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability.
Head Office—275, George-street.
Business effected in Fire and Marine Insurance at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY,
Office—3, Spring-street, Sydney.
Investors in the Society's Shares (£10 each) will receive fair rate of interest (on good security), at 30th September in each year.
BORROWERS
can obtain advances to purchase or erect buildings, or clear off mortgages thereon, on easy terms.
Apply to
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
ditto ditto, ditto 4½ ditto.
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in 1d pots, 1s each.

SOFT SOAP! SOFT SOAP!—The undersigned beg to inform Wool-washers, Stationholders, Fellmongers, and others, that they are now manufacturing SOFT SOAP, free from Soda and all animal fats, and which they guarantee to be equal to the best imported. Price £32 per ton. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SPANISH QUICKSILVER, ex Centurion, for SALE. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110, Pitt-street.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.
DR. J. C. AYER'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES
have been
COUNTERFEITED,
and are being distributed throughout the colony by unprincipled dealers as
GENUINE.
The undersigned informs the public that
AYER'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
AYER'S
AGUE CURE,
and
AYER'S
CATHARTIC SUGAR-COATED PILLS
(in glass bottles)
are expressly prepared for Australia in a peculiar manner to withstand the effects of a long sea voyage and the various changes of climate. The outside wrapper bears the name of
HENRI J. HART,
GENERAL AGENT FOR AUSTRALIA
and
NEW ZEALAND.
The SPURIOUS ARTICLE, in all probability, will be offered to retailers and country storekeepers at a reduced price; but they are specially cautioned against purchasing, as Dr. AYER'S AGENT IS INSTRUCTED TO TAKE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS against all who may offer the same for sale.
THE PUBLIC
are, therefore, respectfully solicited to carefully inspect the wrappers and bottles before purchasing, and to reject as spurious all that are not as above described.
HENRI J. HART,
8, Queen-street,
Melbourne.
Agents for New South Wales,
E. ROW and COMPANY.

TASTELESS COUGH PILLS, composed of the well-known remedies squills, ipecacuanha, &c., and rendered devoid of taste by a process patented by Messrs. Cox and Co., of Brighton, England.
Sold in 1s and 1s 6d boxes, by W. D. EAMES, Chemist, South Head Road, near Hyde Park.
Where also may be had
TASTELESS APERIENT PILLS, at the same prices.

HARRIS'S DIAMOND CEMENT, in 1s bottles, for mending china, glass, &c.

ESSENCES for flavouring of all kinds, in 1s bottles.

THE EGYPTIAN GOURD FLESH RUBBERS.

SUGAR-COATED ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, superior to any imported article, in bottles, 1s 6d each.

BOTANIC CREAM.—The best and most elegant preparation for nourishing and strengthening the hair.

HARRIS'S Celebrated COCKROACH WAFERS.

CATECHU LOZENGES, for Sore Throats, &c.

DELECTABLE VOICE LOZENGES, for Clergymen, Singers, and Public Speakers.

RIJOLLET'S Mustard Leaves, De Brusn's Rubefacient Paper, and Cooper's Sinapine Tissue.

INSTANTANEOUS CURE for the TOOTHACHE.

CORN SOLVENT, for effectually destroying Corns.

RINGWORM LOTION, for the speedy and effectual cure of Ringworm. A. J. WATT and Co., Family and Dispensing Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

MRS. BLOOR'S Food for Infants and Invalids. See Medical Certificates. Shilling tins. All chemists.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112, Pitt-street.

PATNA OPIUM, just landed, on SALE by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR SALE, Iron Bedsteads, from 10s; palliasses, 12s; mattresses, 8s 6d; washstands, 9s; dressing tables, 8s; dining tables, 18s; chairs, 3s 3d; chests of drawers, 40s; chiffoniers, 55s; cedar bedsteads, 34s; couches, 32s; sofas, 10s; and every other description of furniture equally as cheap. H. D. COCKBURN, Pitt and Park streets.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—The only reliable cheap machines in the world.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock-stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain-stitch, £3 0s.
In cases, with hemmer, oilcan, needles, gauge, clamp, &c., &c.
Sole agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

WANZER LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE AWARDED FIRST PRIZE, in competition with 87 others, at Paris Exhibition, 1867. See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, December 7, 1867.
Little Wanzer, ONLY PRIZE at Sydney, 1870.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Sole Agents.

FOUR THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA are now using
WILLCOX and GIBBS' Family Sewing MACHINES.
They are equally suitable for light or heavy fabrics.
Price £5.
HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st., near Royal Hotel.

THE FLORENCE Sewing MACHINES No. 1, £9 9s; No. 2, £11; No. 3, silver plated and half cabinet, £13; Arm Tudor, £8; Newton Wilson, £5; hand machines, £1 10s. H. M'RICKARD, 90, Bathurst-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES reduced to £10. They are the best and most durable of all sewing-machines.
STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES.—Further reduction. A, £9; B, £10; C, £11. Though far superior THE HOWE is now lower in price than even the cast-iron imitations at the Shoddy Warehouse in George-street. Office of the Howe Sewing Machines, 90, Bathurst-street. H. M'RICKARD, Sole Agent.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 83, York-street, opposite Post Office, now open with a superior stock of Furniture, iron bedsteads, cots, mattresses, palliasses, &c., at lowest possible prices. J. Newton, late Kent-street.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, have in stock and receive regular supplies of
DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour, in quarter, half, and whole sacks
HART'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUNN'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUFFIELD'S Household
DUNN'S Fine
DUFFIELD'S Seconds
DUNN'S Household
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine
KIMBER'S Superfine.
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

S. A. AND V. D. L. JAMS.
REYNOLDS'—Wattleville Brand—JAMS, in assorted cases, pound and 2-pound tins
MURRAY'S—Craigilee Brand—JAMS and JELLIES, assorted cases, one-pound tins
REYNOLDS, BROTHERS' Van Diemen's Land Jams, in assorted cases, and cases of raspberry and black currant.
For SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES FEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine silk-dressed Flour, best Seconds, Cor

FOR SALE, iron grey Buggy Horse, £12; very fast, and is also a first class hack. Chesnut buggy horse, first-class hack, £4; also 4 good second-hand saddles, several bridles. M'CARTY and BROWN, 250, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE and pair of HORSES and HARNESS, a bargain. Apply to GEORGE T. GERRARD, Lilly of St. Leonards, Milson's Point, North Shore.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

CATTLE STATION, ON THE BARWON.

For SALE, by private contract, a Cattle Station, on the Darling River (thirty miles from Walgett), with 2000 head first-class cattle. For further particulars apply to J. WANT, Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street.

FOR SALE, 100 Head HEIFERS, 2 years old
100 ditto ditto, 3 years old
150 ditto COWS, 3 to 7 years old
50 ditto BULLOCKS, 2 to 7 years old.
Apply ELLIS and CO., 763, George-street South.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, As above.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Buggy and Harness
Dray and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has been favoured with instructions from — Massey, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12 o'clock, The above.

Without reserve.

At Camperdown, THIS DAY, MONDAY.

GEORGE KISS has been favoured with instructions from J. K. Cleeve, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, 2 o'clock,
16 head of broken-in horses, young, quiet, and in good condition. Amongst this lot are 6 CART HORSES, and a very handsome pair of ponies by "Velocity."

Sale of Horses, broken to Saddle and Harness.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 12 o'clock sharp THIS DAY.
Several useful hacks and single and double harness horses. Also, saddlery, vehicles, &c.

Horses and Buggies on HIRE and Livery on moderate terms.
SALES held at Camperdown as directed.

By Order of the Official Assignee, J. P. Mackenzie, Esq.

In Insolvent Estate of Mr. James Goldsmith.

BROWN and JONES are instructed as above, to sell by auction, at their Horse Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A superior horse, cart, and harness.

Wooller's Sale Yards, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel.

MR. S. WOOLLER sells by auction, DAILY,
Horses and carts, drays, buggies, spring carts, &c.

Fat Ewes. Fat Ewes.

At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO have received instructions from W. H. Suttor, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 9 o'clock sharp,
700 very prime fat ewes.

FAT CATTLE, FAT CATTLE.

At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from W. Russell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 9 o'clock sharp,
140 head of very prime fat cattle, the famous bow and arrow brand.

Fresh Country Horses, from New England.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from J. H. Tassell, Esq., to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, 20th instant, at 2 o'clock sharp, at the Camperdown Yards,
50 head of very superior horses, broken and unbroken, and comprising heavy draught, light harness, and buggy horses; also first-class hackneys and good weight-carriers.
☞ These horses are all well bred, and have been specially selected to suit the requirements of the Sydney market.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. B. Richards to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 19th instant,
203 head of really prime fat cattle, direct from his Yarraldool Station, in lots.
These cattle will positively be forward for sale on the day named.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. James and Eben Orr to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 19th instant,
1500 prime wethers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Richard Ridge to sell, at his Yards, on THURSDAY next, 22nd instant,
200 head of very prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Henry White, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
160 prime fat bullocks, fattened in the famous Wallon paddocks, and fully 800 lbs. each.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Christian and Co. to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 19th June, at 9 o'clock sharp,
250 prime fat sheep.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by George Loder, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 19th June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
147 head prime fat cattle.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell by auction, at Central Sale Yards, next Dog and Duck, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, Cabbages, onions, turnips, pumpkins, &c., &c., from Goulburn.

In the Insolvent Estate of Edward Martin, licensed victualler.

On the Premises, Cheshire Cheese Inn, corner Elizabeth and Campbell streets, Haymarket.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the official assignee to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the above well-established premises,
Lease and goodwill, license, bar fittings, stock-in-trade, household furniture, pictures, tables, chairs, couches, clocks, iron bedsteads, oilcloth, and sundries.

Under Distraint for Rent.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, No. 34, Union-street, Pyrmont,
Stock-in-trade of chemist and druggist establishment.

On account of whom it may concern.

GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A new weatherboard house, iron roof, and lined inside, 10 by 10; a lot of coal baskets, old rope, a brass spider band, ship's compass, empty casks, hay rakes, corn bin, and a quantity of useful articles; a spring-dray, &c., &c. Terms, cash.

Labour Bazaar, Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

Superior Household Furniture, &c., viz.:—Hair-seated Chairs and Couches, Carpets; Lyre, Telescopes, and other Tables; Pier Glasses, Chiffoniereses, Book-cases, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Washstands and Sets, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Toilet Glasses, &c.; also, Counters, Glass Cases, Chaff-cutters, Office Fixtures, Harness, Saddles, Sewing Machines by the best makers, Stoves, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, The above.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Park and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11,
Chests drawers, chiffonieres, tables, sofas, couches, chairs, safes, looking and pier glasses, bedsteads and bedding, stoves, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

A BILLIARD-TABLE for SALE, with balls, marking-board, &c., all complete; a bargain.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 19th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

Established a quarter of a century.

Under a Bill of Sale.

Dogcart (nearly new), Patent Weighing-machine (Avery), Glass Cases, Ironmongery, Kegs of Nails, Carpets, Oilcloths, Matting, Stoves, and a quantity of Household Furniture, Iron Safe, Sewing-machine, 2 Sash-frames, Shutters, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, June 19th.

To Gentlemen, Gardeners, and others. Unreserved Sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Fruit Trees, &c.

MR. G. F. BAKER has received instructions from Mr. D. Crichton to sell by auction, on the premises, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge, THIS DAY, June 19th, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable plants, consisting of choice azaleas, camellias, thuja, auracarias, cupressus, viburnums, raphiolepis, photinias, corynocarpus, grevilleas, junipers, cryptomerias, double geraniums, over 50 varieties of fuchsias, choice fruit trees, &c.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and SON will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Monday, 19th June, instant, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Sly, Bridge-street, as advertised in HERALD of 10th and 17th,
Clothing at 11; jewellery at 2 o'clock sharp.

WEDNESDAY, 21st, at 11.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bedding, &c., &c.
SWEET-TONED full-compass COTTAGE PIANO, by Thibaut
Fancy Goods, Ormolu Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, a large variety of the above.
N.B.—Goods received daily for these sales; cash advanced.

FRIDAY, June 23rd, 1871.

345 Cases American Chairs,
Winchester Company,
Now landing ex Tuk Sing.
Under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

To Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 127, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, on FRIDAY, June 23rd, 1871, at 11 o'clock precisely,
345 cases Winchester Company's American chairs, comprising—
BALTIMORE, WINCHESTER, SPINDLE, and QUINCEY WOOD CHAIRS
Ladies' dining brace arm, and Everett oak
Washington cane, children's high dining
Filimore—light and white, light and Astor shape
Grecian
Nurse oak rocking-chairs, cane ditto, oak dining and office chairs
Children's low chairs, black painted rocking chairs, &c.
Terms at sale.

NEWTOWN.

TUESDAY, 20th June.

The remaining Stock-in-Trade of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
FOUR-WHEELED SPRING VAN AND HORSE,
LARGE IRON TANK,
GLASSWARE, EARTHENWARE,
and sundry useful Household Requisites.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Phillips (in consequence of his retiring from business) to sell by auction, at his Furniture Warehouse, Newtown Road, near the railway bridge, on TUESDAY, 20th June, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of his stock-in-trade, comprising
Tables, chairs, couches, chiffonieres, chests drawers, iron bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, toilet tables, toilet glasses, kitchen utensils, glass, china, earthenware, and a large variety of useful articles.
Without reserve.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE,
At the Stores of Messrs. S. Owen and Co.,
544, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

In consequence of portion of the premises being let.

The whole of the retail portion of the valuable
STOCK-IN-TRADE,
comprising—
FANCY GOODS,
TOBACCONISTS' GOODS,
CLOCKS and OPTICAL GOODS,
STATIONERY,
CUTLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS,
SADDLERY AND BRUSHWARE,
CHOICE ORNAMENTS AND CHINA;
together with a large and varied stock of very first-class Goods, too numerous to comprise in an advertisement.

☞ The whole of the open stock must be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Owen and Co. (in consequence of their relinquishing the retail trade) to sell by auction, on the premises, 544, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the retail portion of their stock-in-trade.
N.B.—The wholesale business will be conducted as usual, at the rear of their present premises.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

Highly Important and Attractive Sale.
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
☞ 4500 BAGS,
Embracing every Sample suitable for the Market.
FROM FINEST CRYSTALS TO BRIGHT RATION.

To Merchants, Grocers, Speculators, Country Buyers, and others.

DAY OF SALE, TUESDAY, 20th June.
, Half-past 10 prompt.
Terms Liberal.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 20th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
4500 bags Mauritius sugar, including a complete assortment of white crystals, fine counters, and rations.
, Samples now on view.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Oilmen's Stores and Groceries.

AUCTION SALE, TUESDAY, 20th JUNE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 20th June, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of groceries, oilmen's stores, sugars, candles, fruits, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock.

AT KILVINGTON HOUSE, EDGECLIFF ROAD, the residence of F. W. Crozier, Esq.,
THE WHOLE OF THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from F. W. Crozier, Esq., in consequence of his projected departure for Europe, to sell by auction, at his residence Kilvington House, Edgecliff Road, on WEDNESDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his elegant household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Particulars will duly appear, and catalogues be issued.

On WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock.
At the Residence of W. R. Hogan, Esq., BURNSIDE HALL, Avoca-street, Randwick.

TO GENTLEMEN FURNISHING AND OTHERS.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale of Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.

Richly Cut and Engraved Glass
Best Electroplate
Ornaments, Vases, Carpets
DRAWING and DINING ROOM FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c.
Wines, Beer, &c.
Also,
The celebrated Racehorse ELI, by Yelverton—Valetta (imported) by Idle Boy, 3 years.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from W. R. Hogan, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Avoca-street, Randwick, on WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The WHOLE of his VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published, and catalogues issued.

Currants.

More or less damaged.
Ex Centurion.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
28 barrels currants.
Terms, cash.

Fine White and Straw Counter Sugars.

In small mats.

From the Hongkong Refinery.

Portion of the cargo ex Onward.

Under instructions from the Consignees,
Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
No. 55— 556 bags sugar, 56 lbs.
56—1444 ditto ditto, ditto
60—1000 ditto ditto, ditto
50— 870 ditto ditto, ditto
48— 867 ditto ditto, ditto
49— 702 ditto ditto, ditto
51—1010 ditto ditto, ditto
53— 285 ditto ditto, ditto
47— 230 ditto ditto, ditto
52— 653 ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms, liberal.
The above are in handy strong double pockets and suited expressly for inland transmission.

SUGARS.

The entire shipment ex Nebraska, from Honolulu, comprising—
546 kegs finest Yellow Crystals
616 small packets fine Grainy Counters.

For positive sale, at the City Mart, TUESDAY, June 20, under instructions from Mr. A. S. Webster.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Nebraska,
546 kegs finest yellow crystals
616 packets fine grainy counters.
Terms liberal.

Mauritius Sugars.

Balance of a Shipment, to close consignments.
Without reserve.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 20th June, at 11 o'clock,
1351 bags finest Mauritius sugars, white crystals, soft yellows, low counters, and browns.
Terms, liberal.

Skiff.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock,
1 skiff, 17 feet 6 inches long, teak back and head, gratings, mast and sails, brass rowlocks, and sculls, complete.
Terms, cash.

Fine Patras Currants.

A New Shipment, for positive Sale, by order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
86 cases currants, now landing.
Terms at sale.

After the Sale of the above.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell, at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Spring-street, The office furniture, iron safe, &c., all of the best description.
Terms, cash.

De Roubaix Candles.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Warwick.

By order of the Consignees.
Slightly damaged.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
368 boxes De Roubaix Jenar candles,
Slightly damaged.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

OILMEN'S STORES.

A new shipment, landing ex Christiana Thompson.

Positive Sale, by Order of the Consignees.

May be had in bond or duty paid.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
200 cases Colman's white starch, each 56 lbs.
80 ditto ditto, blue ditto ditto
40 ditto ditto Windsor blue
50 ditto Morton's half-pint salad oil
10 ditto ditto, decanters, pints ditto
50 ditto Morton's pint pickles
10 ditto Colman's mustard, 1-lb. tins
25 ditto ditto ditto, ½-lb. tins
20 ditto ditto ditto, 7-lb. tins.
Terms liberal.

BARQUE ANTIPODES,
700 Tons Burthen,
Just arrived from Oregon.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
The barque ANTIPODES, of 494 tons register, 700 tons burthen.
This excellent vessel is composed of oak, and has undergone a thorough overhaul, and remetalled about eighteen months since.
She has two how ports, and is well found in every respect. The cargo of lumber to Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., she is now discharging at Farrelly's Wharf, in the finest order, and every information will be afforded intending purchasers at the office of the agents or auctioneers.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Barque ELEANOR,
well known as one of the most paying vessels in the coal trade.
396 tons register, carries a large cargo.

By order of the Mortgagees.

To Intercolonial Traders, Coasting Owners, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
The barque ELEANOR, 396 tons register, ready for sea, and well found, as per Inventory, at Rooms.
Full particulars and terms at sale.

New Shipment of Women's, Girls, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ex Christiana Thompson.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, June 21st, at 11 o'clock,
20 packages of superior new goods.
In every variety.

Full particulars and terms at sale.

CONGOU TEAS.

The Shipment of choice Foo Chow Teas ex Neville, just arrived,
comprising 1386 Packages,
and the
Balance of the Cargo ex Byron, comprising 793 Packages.

For Positive Unreserved Sale, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, June 20,
under instructions from Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers.

Samples now landed, and every facility afforded for liquoring.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock,
The shipments of choice teas ex Neville, and the balance of Byron cargo.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.
The instructions to the auctioneers are to close the shipment without reserve. The Byron teas are not surpassed this season for strength and flavour, and those ex Neville are stated to be similar in character.

CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINE.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the Directors of the Cudgegong Cinnabar Mining Company, to offer by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July proximo, at 12 o'clock, unless previously disposed of by private contract,

The whole of the property at Cudgegong, in one lot, an inventory of which can be seen at the rooms of the auctioneers, or at the Company's office.

The landed property consists of 40 acres, being a mineral purchase from the Government, the payment on which is £3 per annum.
On the land is erected all the necessary plant (consisting of engine, pumps, retorts, &c.) for the reduction and treatment of Cinnabar ore in quantity, the whole erected in properly constructed and substantial buildings.
The ground was originally prospected for Cinnabar, a quantity of which was raised, and yielded quicksilver of very pure quality; and there is every reason to believe that further prospection, properly directed, will discover a mine of great value.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Goldsmith, Draper, &c., Newtown Road.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale.

TUESDAY, June 20th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above Estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY next, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
The entire stock-in-trade of general drapery, hosiery, flannels, calicoes, haberdashery, hats, &c.
Also,
The Official Assignee's right and interest in the fixtures, gas-fittings, and lease—the latter having about four years to run—at the low rental of seventeen shillings and sixpence per week.
Terms, cash.

The Balance of the Stock-in-Trade of W. G. Whiting and Co., Warehousemen.

Removed to the Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 20 and 21.

Under the Instructions of the Purchasers.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above days, commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
The balance of the stock in trade, comprising,

Prints	Dimity	Pilot coats
Blankets	Diapers	Inverness capes
Flannels	Damasks	Doeskin suits
Crimean shirtings	Forfars	Linens
Coburgs	Drills	Rucks
Alpacas	Counterpanes	Muslins
Merinoes	Quilts	Roll shirtings
Winceys	Hosiery	Silesias
Delaines	Clothing	Small wares
Crapes	Hats and caps	Handkerchiefs
Calicoes	Sheetings	Ribbons
Hollands	Towels	Silks.

Full particulars in future issue.

To Earthenware Merchants, Dealers, and others.

Unreserved Sale of
50 Crates and Hogsheads of China and Earthenware,
Ex Glenlora,
On Consignee's account and risk.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 11 a.m.,
A well-assorted shipment of the above goods, just to hand from ship's side, comprising
Breakfast cups and saucers, Paris printed
Ditto ditto ditto, white and gold
Ditto ditto ditto, blue figured
Bowls and mugs, printed, and gilt names
Plates, blue pheasant
Ditto, willow
Ditto, blue figured
Ditto, white and gold
Dishes, cover dishes, sauce tureens
Soups, boats, milks, creams
Slops, sugars, B. and B. plates
Toilet sets, gold band, and printed
Enamelled dinner sets
Dessert sets, painted, gilt, &c.
Tea and breakfast sets
Muffins, jugs, teapots
Toy sets and cans, spills
Flower pots, candlesticks
Parian busts, ornaments, &c.
Terms at sale.

GLASSWARE.

Wines, assorted
Tumblers
Cut Tumblers
Cut Ales
Decanters
Coloured Vases, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
47 packages of assorted glassware, as above described.
Terms at sale.

Barclay's Stout
Allsop's Ale.

Just landed, in fine condition.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
200 casks of the above (quarts).
Terms at sale.

Wines
Spirits
Beers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, 20th instant, at 11 a.m.,
A choice parcel of wines and spirits.

Particulars in To-morrow's issue.

Preliminary.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 22nd and 23rd instant, at 11 a.m. each day,
A large variety of new and seasonable drapery, clothing, &c.
Now landing ex Northampton and other ships.

Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY,
LIVERPOOL AND CROWN STREETS,
near the South Head Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 19,
at 11 o'clock,
All that corner allotment of land having the following frontages:—
35 FEET to LIVERPOOL-STREET,
60 FEET to CROWN-STREET,
35 feet to a 16-feet lane,
on which are the following brick-built premises:—
Corner SHOP and dwelling of 6 rooms, occupied by Mr. Hinton.
DWELLING-HOUSE, in Liverpool-street, containing 4 rooms, occupied by Mr. Brown.
BUTCHER'S SHOP and dwelling of 2 rooms, occupied by Mr. Keenan.
Good yards, with closets drained into main sewer. Water laid on. Rental, £91 per annum.

☞ This is an admirable small city investment, the position of which is a sufficient guarantee to the purchaser of a never-failing return, and the permanency of value and tenancy. The SALE WILL BE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Title deeds can be inspected on application.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

KENT-STREET. Stone premises (formerly the City Inn), Weatherboard Cottage, Kent-street, between King and Erskine streets, and 11 houses at the rear.

LIVERPOOL and CROWN STREETS. Corner shop and dwelling, butcher's shop adjoining, in Crown-street, and House, Liverpool-street, near the South Head Road.

GREEN'S-LANE. Dwelling-house and large block of land, Green's-lane, off Parramatta-street, adjoining the Wellington Inn.

PYRMONT. Dwelling-house, Church-street, near Mill-street, the property of Mr. James Lawson.

REDFERN. The Albert Pavilion, Elizabeth-street, Redfern,—By order of the Mortgagee.

SHEPHERD'S DARLING NURSERY. Family Residence and allotments land, Rose and Ivy streets, near Newtown Road, formerly the residence of Mr. L. O. D. James.

STANMORE. Cottage residence, Harrington-street, near Stanmore Road.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD. Cottage residence, Albert-street, near the Cook's River Road, formerly Mr. Miller's property.

PADDINGTON. Two Allotments, South Head Road, adjoining Toll-bar. Two allotments, Hopewell-street.

RYDE. Orangery and orchard (30 acres) with Cottage residence, about one mile from Kissing Point Ferry.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

UNRESERVED SALE.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

KENT-STREET,
West side, between King and Erskine streets.
SUBSTANTIAL COMMODIOUS BRICK and STONE PREMISES (formerly the CITY INN, now the stores and residence of Mr. Jageiman), a Weatherboard Cottage of 6 apartments, and ELEVEN recently erected Brick Houses at the rear, each containing 2 rooms. Rental, about
£400 PER ANNUM.

GREEN'S-LANE, PARRAMATTA-STREET.
DWELLING-HOUSE of 9 Rooms, formerly the residence of the late Mr. Green; also a Block of Land, abutting on Tooth's Brewery and adjoining Mr. Bryan's property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 19th June,
at 11 o'clock,
All that extensive block of city land (a grant to the late Mrs. Hovell) having a frontage of 544 FEET TO KENT-STREET, with a depth of about 140 FEET, on which are the following premises:—
1. A 3-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, occupied by the proprietor (Mr. Jageiman), built of brick and stone in a most substantial manner, containing hall, 7 rooms, detached kitchen, and washhouse of wood, good well, drained yard, &c., at the rear.
, These premises are well known as being formerly THE CITY INN, one of the most popular and successful public-houses in Sydney. Since the purchase by the present proprietor, they have been considerably improved and enlarged. The dense population surrounding will secure at all times an extensive paying business to the property.
2. A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE (divided by a passage from Lot 1) containing 6 apartments.
3. ELEVEN RECENTLY ERECTED HOUSES, built of brick with stone foundations, containing each 2 rooms.
, These are substantially-built and well-ventilated dwellings at the rear of Lots 1 and 2. They occupy a fine elevated healthy site overlooking the harbour, and are rarely if ever without constant tenants.
GREEN'S-LANE, PARRAMATTA-STREET.
1. All that allotment of land having a frontage of 84 FEET to GREEN'S-LANE, on which is a 2-story brick house, containing 8 rooms and kitchen, formerly the residence of the late Mr. Green. There is a large yard and stable at the rear.
2. A block of land adjoining, about 89 x 62, with entrance from Green's-lane, abutting on Tooth's Brewery, and between the properties of Messrs. J. R. Freeve and J. Bryan.
☞ The whole of these lots are brought into the market for bona fide sale, without reserve; and as they are a class of city freehold which yield a large and constant return as an investment, and are the least affected by fluctuations in rentals or value, they can with confidence be recommended to capitalists.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Title unquestionable. Deeds can be inspected on application.
Terms very liberal.

STANMORE.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, Harrington-street, at the corner of Alma-lane, a few yards from the Stanmore Road, known as formerly the property of the late Mr. Miller.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 19th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of LAND, being part of Lots 25 and 26 of the Marsdenville subdivision at STANMORE, having 55 feet frontage to Harrington-street, 56 feet to Sebastopol-street, and extending along Alma-lane 225 feet, upon which is a substantially-erected and neatly-finished weatherboard cottage on brick foundation, containing verandah, back and front, 4 rooms and kitchen, with garden, orchard, yard, well of water, &c., at the rear.
☞ This Cottage residence is pleasantly situated in the popular suburb of Marrickville. The site is an elevated piece of ground at the rear of Mr. Turner's property, and commands an extensive pretty view of the surrounding country.
Title: Full particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Want and Johnson, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

SHEPHERD'S NURSERY ESTATE,
NEWTOWN ROAD,
near the University Public Recreation Grounds.

FIRST-CLASS SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, with LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, at the corner of Ivy and Rose streets, having a frontage of 120 feet to the former and 200 feet to the latter street, a few feet from the Old Newtown Road, and known as formerly the residence and property of Mr. L. O. D. JAMES, Solicitor.
In one or more lots to suit purchasers.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 19th June,
at 11 o'clock,
The above described property, EITHER as a WHOLE or SUBDIVIDED into the following lots:—
1. 41 feet frontage to Rose-street, 100 feet to a side lane, on which is a SUPERIOR COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, built of brick on stone foundations, containing flagged front and back verandahs, hall, 8 rooms, store, pantry, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, &c. This is a most substantially built, well-finished dwelling, in capital order, and replete with every convenience for a large family
2. Allotment, 24 feet frontage to Rose-street; depth, 96 feet, with entrance from Ivy-street
3. Corner allotment, 25 feet to Rose-street, 96 feet to Ivy-street.
4. Allotment, 20 feet to Ivy-street; depth, 90 feet to a wide lane.
☞ The above lots are favourably situated, just outside the boundary of the city, a few yards from the Newtown Road and the University Paddocks. The property, as a whole, is worthy the attention of parties seeking a good commodious Family Residence, with small paddocks and garden in a healthy convenient position, within easy walking distance from the centre of the city. The sale must be absolute to enable the mortgagee to close accounts.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

C. R. BEDWELL has received instructions from Messrs. Farlow, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Union Inn, Richmond, on THURSDAY, 22nd day of June, at 12 o'clock,
A FARM, containing fifty-four acres and improvements thereon, situated in the Yarramundi district, and adjoining the well known properties of G. M. Pitt, Esq., and John Crawley, Esq., having frontage to the Hawkesbury River.
This farm consists of fifty-four acres of first-class agricultural land, and almost wholly free from inundation by flood. The improvements are a well built cottage, with detached kitchen and outhouses, and is also securely fenced.
The Auctioneer calls attention of persons desirous of investing in a secure and snug farm property, which, if properly worked, is sufficient to give a good return to the owner, and is part of the best corn land in the district; also within an easy distance of the township of Richmond.
Terms at sale.

IMPERATIVE SALE
of the
HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY'S MINERAL ESTATE,
and
MANUFACTURING PLANT.

By order of the Mortgagees.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
MONDAY, the 24th JULY next,
at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable mineral and manufacturing property.

The Hartley Kerosene Oil Company's Mines and Works are situated within three miles of the town of Hartley and about three miles from the Railway Station at One-Tree Hill.
The estate comprises—
321 acres of freehold land, upon which most of the manufacturing plant is erected.
960 acres of conditionally purchased mineral land; and
820 acres of leased mineral land, including a parcel of 120 acres, upon which has been opened a fine seam of common coal.

The whole estate, freehold and leasehold, aggregates 2101 acres, and underlying a large portion, it has been proved by sinking, that beds of the valuable kerosene mineral can be relied on, thereby making the supply nearly inexhaustible.

The plant of machinery is capable of manufacturing 5000 gallons of oil per week. An inventory of it may be inspected at the Rooms.

The above property contains, what may fairly be stated to be, an inexhaustible bed of the richest mineral in the world for the production of kerosene oil; and notwithstanding the ill-success which has hitherto attended the production of a burning oil as a profitable speculation, it is quite clear that it is only a question of time and additional experience which are required to bring this new industry to a complete success, and enable it to control the colonial markets to the exclusion of the large quantity of oil now annually imported from America. But while this desideratum is being accomplished, the increasing demand of the colonial and foreign gas companies for the raw mineral of this mine will amply suffice to pay a large interest on the capital value of the property, thereby giving the purchaser at the intended sale the double advantage of securing a good investment for the present, with immense prospective enhanced value at a no distant date.

☞ Further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, where plans may also be inspected.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

SURRY HILLS, Bourke-street. Three substantial houses, each containing six rooms, kitchen, pantry, bath-room, linen-closet, &c., known as LONDON-TERRACE, nearly opposite Wimbledon Hall.

STANLEY-STREET. That really first-class city freehold property, well known as COLCHESTER-TERRACE, Nos. 51 to 57, comprising 4 substantial houses, each containing balcony and verandah, hall, six rooms, and and patent closet.

BOWENFELS. LOT 1.—Valuable 40 acre block of coal-land, adjoining Messrs. Brown's celebrated coal mine.
LOT 2.—Town allotment, containing 1 acre 32 perches, more or less, situate in Bowenfels, opposite the Post-office, with the cottage residence thereon, 4 rooms.
LOT 3.—Valuable town allotment, containing 1 acre 26 perches, adjoining the above.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
Three substantial Houses, each containing six rooms, kitchen, pantry, bath-room, linen-closet, washing-shed, set with coppers, &c., &c.

TITLE Unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. List and Withers to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June,
Those three really substantial houses, known as LONDON-TERRACE, built of brick, on stone foundations, each containing six rooms, with pantry, linen-closet, kitchen, bath-room, and washing-shed, set with copp

FUNERALS.

ROYAL BALMAIN LODGE, I. O. O. F., M U., No. 4329.—The Officers and Brethren of the above lodge, together with the Officers and Brethren of the various lodges in the Sydney district, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JAMES KREFS; to meet at the Oddfellows' Hall, Darling-street, Balmain, at 2 p.m., on MONDAY, 19th June.
JOSEPH BATEMAN, N.G.
JAMES RUSSELL, Sec.

THE FRIENDS of the late Miss JANE ELIZABETH GATES are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her mother's residence, M'Elhone-place, off Marshall-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 60, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM HAMS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late WIFE, Jane; to move from his residence, Wyndham-street, Waterloo, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM WATKINS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late WIFE, Mary Ann Watkins; to move from her late residence, Brougham-street, Darlinghurst, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. H. W. WALTON, Professor of Music, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of his brother-in-law (Mr. W. U. Harris), Redfern-street, Redfern, and proceed to the Camperdown Cemetery, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church; South H. Road; and Sussex-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS BATES are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. James O'Keefe; to move from his late residence New John-street, Balmain, and proceed to the Balmain Cemetery THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at quarter to 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church; South Head Road, near Crown-st.; and Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WALTER U. HARRIS are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. H. W. Walton; to move from his late residence Redfern-street, Redfern, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter past 3 o'clock. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, S. H. Rd.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. JOSEPH HENRY HOSE, Cutler, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 53, King-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to Balmain Cemetery. THOMAS, Undertaker, No. 141, York-st., near the Wesleyan chapel.

FUNERALS. FUNERALS. FUNERALS.—Messrs. C. KINSELA and SONS beg to inform their friends and the public in general that, having the best state hearses, ostrich plumes, and mourning coaches, together with all other requirements appertaining to the trade, this places them in a position to furnish funerals in the same respectable manner as heretofore, and cheaper than any other establishment in the colony. 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church; 118, South Head Road; and 363, Sussex-st. South.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
The Greatest Success ever witnessed in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES! HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY FROM THE DOORS! HOUSE CROWDED to excess to witness the Triumphant Début of the ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED, PRESS EXCEPTED.
The management take great pleasure in announcing that they have effected an engagement for a limited time with the CHARMING VERSATILE ARTISTS,
THE Z TRIO
ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS,
CHRISTINE, EMELINE, and ALICE,
whose transcendant abilities as Comediennes, Vocalists, and Dancers have stamped them the FIRST BURLESQUE ARTISTS OF THE DAY. They will appear in the magnificent Burlesque,
IXION,
New Dresses, Augmented Company.
Magnificent Scenery by Torning
Mr. W. J. WILSON has been expressly engaged to complete this great production.
Orchestra considerably increased under the direction of W. Rice.
Miss Emeline in a new original song, "Moet and Chandon," a sequel to "Champagne Charley."
Miss Alice in her unrivalled song and dance, "Love among the Roses,"—"On the Sly."
EMELINE, ALICE, and CHRISTINE in their ORIGINAL "SHOO FLY."
(As sung and danced by them in San Francisco for seventeen consecutive weeks with immense success.)
THE MOST PERFECT BURLESQUE COMPANY IN THE AUSTRALIAS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, will be presented the Grand Burlesque of
IXION, OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION..... Miss EMELINE ZAVISTOWSKI
Ex-King of Thessaly, but though a king with the prefix of an "X" it does not alphabetically follow that he has a wise head on his shoulders.
JUPITER..... Miss CHRISTINE ZAVISTOWSKI
King of the gods, and the most finished gentleman of Olympus
MERCURY (celestial telegraph boy)..... Miss ALICE ZAVISTOWSKI.
Supported by the Misses Carey, Burton, Morgan, M. Dixon, and Messrs. CHAS. YOUNG, DOUGLAS, Welch, and Company.
PROLOGUE:
Ruins of a Doric Temple of Jupiter in Thessaly.
ASTOUNDING ASCENT OF IXION!
Vault of the Sky.
JUNO'S DRAWING-ROOM.
The Imperial Evening Party.
Apollo's Private Room in the Olympian Government's Sun, Light, Fire, and Insurance Office.
Cupid's Chateau D'Espagne.
GRAND AND IMPOSING TABLEAU.
Grand Influx of Shoo Fly.
The performance will commence with (at half-past 7) the beautiful Drama, in 3 Acts,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the
AMERICAN EXCELSIOR MINSTRELS.
BENEFIT OF THE FAVOURITE MUSICIAN and VOCALIST,
J. A. HERMAN.
Surnamed the GREAT, undoubtedly the OLE BULL of Australia, MUSICIAN and COMPOSER, a genius within whose soul the very essence of MUSIC FINDS A DWELLING. Strictly speaking he is a complete master of his instrument, and it is evident that great technical tuition has crowned his efforts. We may not hazard much in saying that the MAESTROS of the Leipsic Conservatory would have found in this youth an apt pupil, and whom they and Australia may be able to refer to with pardonable pride.
A GREAT BILL FOR THIS EVENING, June 19.
WHO STOLE DE CHICKENS?
GO AWAY, BUMBLE BEE, DON'T BOTHER ME.
WHERE IS HE NOW? SHOW HIM TO ME.
ETHIOPIC SOIREES DE BURLESQUE.
HE'S COMING—HE'S COMING—HE'S COMING.
H. KELLY, Manager.
H. EASTWOOD, Agent.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Lessee ..... Mr. George Anderson.
Stage Manager..... Mr. C. H. Burford.
NOTICE.—In order to maintain the high position which the Royal Adelphi has hitherto held, and to compete with the unparalleled opposition now existing in this city, Mr. George Anderson, regardless of expense, has entered into arrangements with the DONATO, WIELAND, and LEOPOLD Monster Troupe, for Six Nights only, to appear in conjunction with the great Star Company, forming the greatest combination of novelties in the world! Dramatic! Acrobatic! Terpsichorean and Ballet Artists.
SIXPENCE to the PIT.
Engagement for Six Nights only of the
DONATO, WIELAND, and LEOPOLD MONSTER TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), and TUESDAY, June 19th and 20th, the performances will commence with the great Nautical Drama in 3 Acts,
BEN THE BOATSWAIN.
To be followed by (first time in Sydney) Grand PAS DE DEUX, Signor DONATO, and Miss MARY FORD.
The WIELAND BROTHERS' GRAND DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.
A Characteristic Dance, by Little ALBERT and BLANCHE LEOPOLD.
To conclude with a Grand BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by H. LEOPOLD and FRAULEIN FANNIE, and Corps de Ballet. Beautiful Dances, Grand Tableaux, &c., &c.
Pit, 6d; stalls, 1s; boxes, strictly select, 2s.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at half-past 7 precisely.

CAGLI AND POMPEI'S OPERA SEASON.
PROSPECTUS NOW READY.
Subscribers' Names will be now received.
SUBSCRIPTION: Twenty-four Tickets, transferable, available for any Night) SIX POUNDS.
ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIODON'S LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE of the PRESENT PROGRAMME.
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
REMEMBER LAST WEEK.
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.
The following beautiful panoramic and dioramic views will be introduced, animated by thousands of mechanical figures, walking to and fro as if endowed with life.
GIBRALTAR,
situated on the southern extremity of Spain, on the narrow sea connecting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.
WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS AT VALLEY FORGE,
concluding with a beautiful allegory,
plendid mechanical effects of the Great Cataract,
THE FALLS OF NIAGARA,
with Blondin making his ascent.
As the spectator gazes on this representation, he will realise the immensity of this
WONDER OF THE WORLD.
The waters are in constant motion. The AMERICAN FALLS are represented, being 160 feet in perpendicular height, 900 feet wide.
MR. T. MARGETTS,
(Gentleman Comique).
THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.
Situated at a distance of 15 miles from Paris. In this scene will be introduced an 'aquatic representation' of the CLIMBING OF THE GREASED MAST, where a number of active competitors try to obtain the prize.
SCOTCH DWARFS
General and Mrs. M'Lellan, in their Songs and Dances.
WONDERFUL BLACK-ROPE VAULTER,
Acknowledged by all who have witnessed this performance as the greatest in the world.
Concluding Every Evening with
A STORM AT SEA!
Accompanied with its characteristic phenomena—Agitation of the Waters—Clouds which by degrees obscure the sky—Lightning—Thunder—Wind, &c.—Steamer struck by Lightning, finally engulphed in the deep—concluding with the "GREAT EASTERN" Steamship crossing the Atlantic.
☞ Mr. A. THIODON begs to inform the public in general that
THIS IS NOT A PANORAMA.
It is a Triumph of Mechanism and Wonder of the Age, and is justly termed a CHEF D'ŒUVRE of Mechanical Automatical and Pictorial Genius.
Mdlle. THIODON, Pianist.
Admission.....ONE SHILLING.
Reserved seats, 2s; children under ten, half-price.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10.
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
Proprietors..... Messrs. Bird and Taylor.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
Greatest and most brilliant Bill of the Season for THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 19.
First appearance of
PROFESSOR PALMER and SON
in their sensational, daring, and most extraordinary performance, being the only artists ever known to give this
WONDERFUL DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
which must be seen to be believed.
Doors open at a quarter-past 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
MILLION PRICES—PIT, ONE SHILLING.
Stalls, 2s; Circle, 3s.
Children under ten years of age, half-price.
T. KING, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
Proprietors..... Messrs. Bird and Taylor.
Under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable
THE EARL OF BELMORE.
GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, June 24th.
The Committee of the
ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK,
having accepted the invitation of the proprietors of the American Circus for the inmates to witness the performance, and half only being present on Saturday last, the management have much pleasure in announcing that the remainder of the children will be present on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, June 24th; also their
JUVENILE BRASS BAND,
will attend and play during intervals.
Doors open at 2 o'clock, performance to commence at 2.30.
MILLION PRICES—PIT, ONE SHILLING.
Stalls, 2s; circle, 3s.
T. KING, Agent.

ENTERTAINMENT.—A MUSICAL and LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT will take place at St. Jude's Schoolroom, Randwick, THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s 6d. Doors open at half-past 7. Omnibuses will leave after the performance.
F. M. EDSON, Hon. Sec.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.
Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, half-price.
FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning.
Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING'S Classes for Pupils and Visitors, New Oddfellows' Hall, Monday Evening.

DANCING.—Mrs. M'INNES, daughter of the late Mr. J. Clark, assisted by Mr. W. CLARK, give Private LESSONS to Ladies and Gentlemen. Class-days, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS. Juveniles at 4. Evening Class at 7. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

DANCING and CALISTHENICS.—Exercises with Elastic Chest Expanders.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to solicit the patronage of his former pupils and friends, at the residence of his late brother, Mr. J. Clark, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North. Class-days, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS. Families and schools attended.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.
Mr. F. H. NEEDS begs to announce that a SOIREE DANSANTE will take place on FRIDAY next, 23rd.

TENDERS.

No. 71-61. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 16th June, 1871.
BELMORE MARKETS.—FRESH TENDERS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, for a Lease of the eastern bay of the central division of the Belmore Markets for a period of three years.
Terms and conditions of lease may be seen at this office.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, for the erection of a Cottage at Paddington.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Offices of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Building at the rear of the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Plans and specification, 235, Palmer-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—TENDERS are required by noon of TUESDAY, 27th instant, for the supply of best Fine BREAD, 20 per cent. flour and bran, for the above society, from the 1st July to 31st December next, both days inclusive. Samples of flour and bread will be required. Particulars can be obtained at the Asylum, Pitt-street South, where tenders and samples will be received.
GEORGE ALLEN, Hon. Secretary.
17th June, 1871.

TO CHEMISTS.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of MEDICINE for the Rose of Sharon Division No. 37 Daughters of Temperance. Tenders to be addressed to SARAH CROW, Grose-street, Glebe.

TENDERS wanted, two-story Brick House. J. Pinson, 71, Harris-street, Pyrmont. Apply June 23rd.

SEPARATE Tenders wanted for Brickwork and Carpenters' work of 2 Cottages; labour. T. Guy, N'town Rd.

TENDERS WANTED for Plumbing. W. MARTIN, Architect, 76, Pitt-street.

TENDERS for the brickwork of three cottages; labour only. J. P. Walker, Westmoreland-street, Glebe.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.
The TENDERS for advancing the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS to the Municipality of Randwick, on Debentures of £100 each, not having been accepted by the Council, OTHER TENDERS are now invited for the whole, or any portion thereof, for a term of five years, in sums of not less than £50, on twenty Debentures of that amount; interest not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney. The loan is required for the following purposes, viz.:—
£400 to be applied to complete the main, or trust road, from Coogee Bay to Long Bay Road. Security upon the tolls of the Randwick and Coogee Road, at present producing a net annual revenue of £312.
£400 to repair and open the main roads in Randwick Ward, and
£200 to connect Arden-street with the north side of the bay, and other improvements in Coogee Ward. The two last-named sums, amounting to £600, to be secured upon the general rates of the borough (with Government endowment), estimated for the present year at about £850.
Tenders to be sent under cover to the Mayor, up to TUESDAY, the 4th July next.
By order of the Mayor,
JOSEPH CARROLL, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Randwick,
17th June, 1871.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.
TENDERS FOR BLUE METAL.
TENDERS will be received at the Council Chambers, Randwick, addressed to the Mayor, for the supply of One Thousand Tons of BEST BLUE METAL, broken or unbroken, to be delivered at the Redfern Railway Station, or on any wharf in Sydney. Samples to be sent to the Mayor (Mr. Walter Bradley), at his Office (Bradley, Newton, and Lamb), Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney.
JOSEPH CARROLL, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Randwick,
17th June, 1871.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

DENISON HOUSE.
CROYDON SHEETINGS
WIGAN SHEETINGS
QUILTS, QUILTS
Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS.
THOMPSON and GILES invite the especial attention of all BUYERS, to the GREAT BARGAINS they are now showing in the above, being a
CONSIGNMENT
bought in
THIS MARKET,
which, in order to make a
SPEEDY CLEARANCE
of, they are offering at
ONE-THIRD
less than the usual PRICE.
DENISON HOUSE,
376, 378, and 380, George-street.

BLANKETS,
from the best Manufacturers.
THOMPSON and GILES beg to invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION of private families, captains of vessels, agents for stations, squatters, hotelkeepers, and such as may need them, to their
PRESENT LARGE STOCK OF BLANKETS,
in 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4, and 16-4 sizes, from 9s 11d per pair to 3 guineas.
The above goods are offered at a REDUCED SCALE of PRICES.
CHILDREN'S CRIB BLANKETS in every size.
BLUE and RED BLANKETS supplied in any quantity, and at the lowest prices.
THOMPSON and GILES.

BLACK GROS GRAINS of LYONS MANUFACTURE.
DAVID JONES and CO. invite the attention of Ladies to a Magnificent and Special Purchase of
FRENCH BLACK SILKS.
They would particularly urge an inspection of the following, believing that at the time these were bought in London, the same class of Silks could not be reproduced in Lyons, except at an advance of ONE-THIRD upon the COST.
As a considerable increase in the value of French Silks has shown itself at home, D. J. and Co. make this opportunity to purchase ESPECIALLY ADVANTAGEOUS to families, having marked them as follows:—
FRENCH GROS GRAIN (extremely useful dress), 54s
FRENCH GROS GRAIN, light and heavy, 67s 6d
FRENCH GROS GRAIN (extra rich), 84s
FRENCH GROS GRAIN, a superb silk, 105s.
Patterns POST FREE to the country.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.
DAVID JONES and CO. invite SPECIAL attention to their immense importations of BLACK GROS GRAINS, from the most
EMINENT LYONS MANUFACTURERS,
reliable for WEAR, very BRIGHT, SOFT, and HEAVY.
The present is most advantageous for ladies to secure a splendid GROS GRAIN SILK DRESS, at either of the following numbers.
No. 1—BRIGHT and GOOD, at 54s..
2—WELL MADE and SOFT, at 67s.. } The
3—VERY RICH and HEAVY, at 84s.. } DRESS.
4—HANDSOME and CHOICE, 5 guineas }
PATTERNS FREE, to the country.

MONSTER SALE OF DRAPERY, at A. HORDERN and SONS',
756, George-street, Haymarket, only,
consisting of the remaining portion of the Stock in the Assigned Estate of Messrs. W. G. Whiting and Co., Merchants, late of Wynyard-square. Also a large consignment of 400 packages of New Goods, selected in London by one of the best Sydney buyers, for the present winter season, which we have purchased for cash, at a large discount off English cost, enabling us to offer goods at such prices as must effect a speedy clearance.
The above stocks are valued at
£30,000.
FLANNELS, FLANNELS, FLANNELS.
500 pieces real Welsh, Saxony, and anti-rheumatic, marked below English cost, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18. All wool, and extra widths.
BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
2000 pairs, at English cost price, at 3s 1½d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 8s 11d, 11s 9d, 13s, 14s, 16s 9d, and 18s 4d; best Bath blankets, 22s to 30s.
WINTER DRESSES, WINTER DRESSES.
50 cases, 30 per cent. below English cost: prices per dress, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, and 9s.
FRENCH MERINOES, FRENCH MERINOES.
10 cases, at cost price in Paris, all colours; price per dress, 8s 9d, 10s 6d, 11s 6d, 13s 3d.
COLONIAL TWEEDS, COLONIAL TWEEDS.
Having made arrangements with Messrs. A. and J. Rayner to make colonial tweeds for us alone, we are in a position to offer this splendid make at 2s 11½d per yard.
A. HORDERN and SONS, Haymarket.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE OF OUR HOUSE IS
TO CHARGE ALL ARTICLES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

WINTER DRESS FABRICS.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU respectfully assure their patrons and the public that their CELEBRITY for DRESS MATERIALS is fully maintained by the elegant assortment of novelties they are at the present time receiving from London.
ONE THOUSAND FANCY DRESSES,
at 6s 6d. cost in England 12s 9d.
REAL BARGAINS.
MANTLES and JACKETS,
specially prepared for Winter use.
Several hundreds to select from.
Prices, from 5s 11d to £1 5s.
Also, Children's Winter Jackets, from 3s 11d to 7s 6d.
A variety of Shades in the
NEW WATERPROOF TWEED MANTLES,
from 12s 6d to 18s 6d.
Just opened, PAISLEY and FRENCH SHAWLS, this season's designs.
OUR STOCK OF FLANNELS,
the CHEAPEST in Sydney.
Real Welsh Flannels, all wool, only 1s 4½ per yard, cannot be equalled in Sydney.
OUR STOCK OF BLANKETS,
the largest and cheapest in Sydney, prices from 8s 11d per pair.
SPECIALITIES IN LADIES' HATS
of the Present and Future Periods.
Prices moderate. Stock immense.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
Just arrived,
English Bonnets, new shapes, very beautiful, remarkably cheap.
Several cases of untrimmed Straw Hats, for ladies and children, new shapes, very cheap.
A LARGE AND CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
THE TEST OF CHEAPNESS IS
"QUALITY AS WELL AS PRICE."
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

BLACK SILK HATS,
reduced from 21s to 14s 6d.
J. E. GOWING,
344, George-street.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!
CHEAPER THAN EVER!
608, George-street,
Brickfield-hill.
HENRY BULL,
is selling
COLONIAL TWEED, 2s 11½d per yard
Blankets, from 4s 11d per pair
HORROCKSES A. 4½d per yard
Alhambra quilts, 2s 6d each
WEST of England tweeds, 2s 11d to 3s 6d per yard
Wool tweeds, 1s 11d per yard
Strapping tweed, 1s 3d per yard
FLANNEL, ALL WOOL, 9½d per yard
Black cloth, double width, 3s 6d per yard
Good white calico, 3½d per yard
GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, 2s 11d per pair, really cheaper than ever
FANCY SILKS, 2s 11½d per yard
FANCY SILKS, 2s 11½d per yard
Diagonal Broad Cloth, Blue and Black, for making jackets, &c., from 4s 11d per yard
HENRY BULL,
on removing to these new premises, has determined to sell at very small profits, and GUARANTEES to sell any article as cheap, or cheaper than any HOUSE in the trade. Note the address—
HENRY BULL,
604, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
Notice to Wholesale Buyers.
New Wholesale Stores at the rear of the Retail Premises.

J. Q. CARTER, Opposite Royal Hotel.—Real LACES, in black and white: Collars, Ties, Sleeves, &c.
J. Q. CARTER.—Tartan and plain Velvets, new shades in Terry Ribbons, Velvet Rosettes, Trimmings, &c.
J. Q. CARTER.—New Patterns in Black Silk Dress and Mantle FRINGES, 411, George-street.
D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street. For Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery.
D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street. For Velvet Manties, Cloth Mantles, and Silk Mantles.
D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street. For first-class goods at low prices.
TO STEAM SHIP COMPANIES, Captains of Vessels, Hotel, and Boarding House Proprietors, and others.—J. W. TAYLOR begs to inform the above, that he has constantly on hand ready for immediate use, a supply of Bed and Table LINEN, including sheets, pillow slips, blankets, quilts, table cloths, napkins, &c., &c., all at the lowest cash prices. The same marked with name, monogram, or crest, on the shortest notice. Price lists free.
Note the address,
J. W. TAYLOR,
37 A and 39, Erskine-street.
MY NEW GOODS, unsurpassed in quality, are being made up at the usual moderate charges for credit. To gentlemen paying "prompt" special and large reductions will be made, giving them advantages in quality and style, combined with moderateness of price not obtainable elsewhere. J. EXTON, Tailor, &c., 301, George-street.
FEATHERS, 3 for 1s; flowers, 4½d a spray. 474½, George-street, opposite Markets; and 3, Parramatta-st.
BEST JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, only 1s 11d per pair. 3, Parramatta-st.; and 474½, George-street.
A CHOICE assortment of Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, and Haberdashery. 3, Parramatta-street.
6s 11d DRESS, 10 yards, fancy reps, 18½d yard; real French merinos. T. BAKER, opp. Cathedral.
10½D SCARLET FLANNEL; 9½d white flannel; 4½d stout winceys. BAKER, opp. Cathedral.
6s 11d White Witney Blankets; 4s 11d col. blankets; 12½d white sheeting, 2 yds. wide. Baker, op. Cathedral.
NEW TRIMMINGS, Maroon and Ruby Fringes, Velvet Trimmings, Braid. KELK, next Lassetter's.
W. C. KELK has just received one case of FURS, which, with the balance of previous stock, will be offered at such reduced prices as to effect an immediate clearance. Near Lassetter's.
W. C. KELK directs the attention of ladies to several decided bargains in ladies' and gentlemen's lawn handkerchiefs; new flowers bought at a discount; muslin sleeves, German silk velvets.
W. C. KELK, near Lassetter's.—Dresses, jackets, waterproofs, shawls, skirts, stays, parachutes, umbrellas, winter hosiery, gloves, chest-protectors, trimmings, lace, ribbons, ruches, silk scarfs. W. C. KELK.
RAISED WORK SLIPPERS, cross-stitched ditto, an endless assortment. J. BURTON, 4, Hunter-st.
IMPORTANT NOTICE!!
GEORGE LORKINGS,
of
NEW SOUTH WALES CLOTHING MANUFACTORY, 303, George-street,
respectfully informs his Customers and the general Public that, in consequence of his large and increasing trade as Wholesale Clothing Manufacturer, he has determined on relinquishing the retail portion of his business, and now offers the whole of his large and WELL ASSORTED STOCK, consisting of ready-made Clothing in great variety of texture and newest fashions.
Youths' and boys' clothing, crimean shirts
White shirts, flannel undershirts
Socks, neckties, doeskin and tweed trouserings, vestings, hats, caps, &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.
THE ORDER TRADE WILL BE CARRIED ON AS USUAL.
N.B.—It is particularly requested that all outstanding accounts be paid forthwith.
BAZAARS. BAZAARS. BAZAARS.
☞ A liberal reduction made.
NEEDLEWORK CUSHIONS, raised and plain, a great variety, very cheap. J. BURTON, 4, Hunter-st.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

COIR ROPE, best Cochin, 1 inch to 4½ inch
Ditto, waterlaid warps, 4 to 7 inch
In quantity to suit purchasers.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
PRUSSIA v. FRANCE.—Just received, ex Mail Steamer, a splendid assortment of Carved Meerschaum PIPES, consisting of the following distinguished celebrities and officers of the French and Prussian Army, viz.—Charles Dickens, Gambetta, Count Bismarck, Trochu, Jules Favre, &c., &c.
Also, an assortment of new Styles of Pipes, in plain Meerschaums, of very superior quality, to be had only at
C. BENT'S, 388, George-street,
Next to the New Post Office, Sydney.
THE MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS in Crosses, Necklets, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert Chains, Charms, Lockets, Studs, &c., &c., ALL OF 18 CARAT GOLD, just unpacked per Mail, and sold at reduced prices, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.
WATCHES.—A large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold keyless and other Watches, of greatly improved construction, sold at reduced prices, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, DIRECT FROM VIENNA.—A NEW ASSORTMENT, just unpacked, and sold at reduced prices, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).
Offers from persons having suitable PREMISES for the business of the above Society, stating rent and full particulars, will be received up to noon of the 20th June, addressed to the Directors, at the Civil Service Club, Macquarie-street.
THOS. COWLISHAW, Chairman.
FOR SALE, a large BOAT, very cheap. 72, Goulburn-street.
TO OCULISTS.—A case of OPHTHALMIC INSTRUMENTS, by Weiss, for SALE, cheap. No further use for them. Dr. ASHLEY, Stroud.
WANTED, by a Gentleman, to employ his leisure, a good second-hand LATHE and TOOLS. Dr. Ashley, Stroud.
WANTED, to purchase a black HORSE. Apply C. Kinsela and Sons, undertakers, Sussex-st.
WANTED, a bale of best COTTON WASTE. Apply to Mr. Barnes, HERALD Office.
WANTED, to Buy, FURNITURE of a cottage, entire. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms.
WANTED, 'Possum and Cat SKINS and Tails of Native Pheasants. J. Palmer, Hunter-street.
WANTED, to SELL small SHOP, old Building Stone, Fences, &c. 8, Bay-st., Woolloomooloo.
WANTED, to purchase 2 or 3 tons of CARROTS. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

FRENCHES wanted. Apply to M. Alexander, offices, 54, Margaret-street.
TUTOR.—Wanted, for the country, an experienced Tutor. Apply F. C. W., St. Barnabas's Parsonage.
TO MACHINISTS.—Wanted, a good Machinist, to work Singer's No. 2. Wilson, 78, Clarence-street.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).
Applications from persons desirous of filling the position of MANAGER to the above Society will be received up to noon of the 20th June, addressed to the Directors, at the Civil Service Club, Macquarie-street.
N.B.—Applications will be treated as confidential.
THOS. COWLISHAW, Chairman.
TO TAILORS.—Good COAT HANDS wanted. E. Millett, 369, George-street.
WANTED, a TINPLATE WORKER. R. Batters, south Head Road.
WANTED, to place a Lad to learn IRONMONGERY Business. Hillman, John-street, Woollahra.
WANTED, two strong APPRENTICES to Sailmaking. Apply Craig, Brothers, Lime-street.
WANTED, by a competent Dress and Mantle Maker, an Engagement. Ada, Pierce's, William-street.
WANTED, Draper's ASSISTANT for the country. Perry, Brothers, King-street.
WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER. 171, Premier-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo.
WANTED, for Twofold Bay Whale Fishery, Pulling HANDS. Apply schooner Ellen, Victoria Wf.
WANTED, a young Gentleman for a merchant's office; must write well. Apply M., HERALD Office.
WANTED, a competent SALESMAN, for the retail clothing business. L. Barnard, 277, Pitt-street.
WANTED, two good SPADESMEN. Shepherd and Co., Darling Nursery.
WANTED, a Photographic PRINTER. Apply at 8 on Monday morning, 140, Pitt-street.
WANTED, SITUATION as Governess. Country preferred. Comfortable home; moderate salary. Address F. S., Mrs. Letheby's, Church-hill.
WANTED, for an establishment near Sydney, efficient SALESWOMAN; one with knowledge of mantle-making preferred. Apply between 11 and 12, Tuesday, Messrs. R. Gray and Son, Wynyard-street.
WANTED.—A first-class opening for a SHOEMAKER, with a small capital, at Ballina, Richmond River Heads. Apply to George Wood, Diggers' Arms Hotel, Ballina.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining SITUATION, in school or family, as Resident Governess. M. D., No. 205, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.
WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION as Housemaid or General Servant. A. G., 23, Orwell-st.
WANTED, a SITUATION as Groom and Coachman, by a respectable Man with good reference; knows the town well. Apply E C., HERALD Office.
WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION as Coachman and Groom, or any capacity; is a good penman and accountant; first-class testimonials. Address A. B., HERALD Office.
WANTED, by a young Man, Coachman and Groom, a SITUATION, in any capacity, is a good penman and accountant. First-class testimonials. Address G. B., HERALD Office.
WAITING for ENGAGEMENTS, working Housekeeper, Cooks and Laundresses, Housemaids and thorough General Servants. Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-street, South Head Road.
WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Dairy Couple, well able to take charge of 50 cows and make cheese and butter. Character first-class. Or Man to be Groom and work in a garden, &c. Wife good Laundress. Apply to Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted (no washing). Apply Prince of Wales Shades Hotel, King-street.
MARRIED COUPLE wanted, in a small family; man to drive and be useful, wife must be thorough good cook. Apply after 9, at Barcom Lodge, opposite Paddington Brewery.
WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Mrs. Ireland, Wallis and Ocean streets, Woollahra.
WANTED, thorough General SERVANT; also Nursegirl. Regent House, Regent-st., Paddington.
WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 11 o'clock, No. 444, Pitt-street South.
WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, after 9 p.m., 153, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.
WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 10, Mrs. Johnston, Riley-st. North, Woolloomooloo.
WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Sydney and Goulburn Hotel, Pitt and Goulburn sts.
WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVAN. Mrs. Sapsford, Berlin House, S. H. Rd.
WANTED, an active Girl, as General SERVANT, wages 12s. Mrs. Webster, Ocean-st., Woollahra.
WANTED, a strong Girl as General SERVANT. Palmer House, Derwent-street, Glebe.
WANTED, a GIRL, about 13. Apply 143, York-street.
WANTED, a Working HOUSEKEEPER. 271, Kent-street. G. W. Butlin.
WANTED, an experienced NURSE. Apply to Mrs. Josephson, Enmore.
WANTED, a General SERVANT, Protestant, must be a good cook and laundress. 13, Lower Fort-st.
WANTED, a General SERVANT, for Burwood, in a small family. Apply 141, Darlinghurst Road.
WANTED, a General SERVANT, in a small family. 307, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.
WANTED, a clean strong GIRL, one accustomed to general housework. 124, Castlereagh-street.
WANTED, a respectable young Man, as RUNNER. Apply Mr. Miller, grocer, Erskine-st., Wynyard-sq.
WANTED, a good RUNNER; wages £1 per week. Erskine and Clarence streets.
WANTED, BUTLER, must be Protestant, and of good address; also Waiter. 6, Bridge-street.
WANTED, 4 Cooks and Laundresses, thorough House and Parlour Maid. Newtown Lab